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Husseini won't allow terrorists to return

By ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

King Hussein last night would not permit the return of his country's "terrorists" to the "hell" which prevailed in the Middle East. (See Hussein's speech in the Jerusalem Post, July 1971, the King's speech.)

Jordanian monarch was on Amman radio and television on the eve of his departure for the U.S. for talks with President Nixon on Tuesday. He was expected to leave for London last night, and will return on Tuesday.

King Hussein said that in his talks with U.S. officials he will be representing the Arab nations other than Egypt. But he said he would be speaking for the people of Jordan and the occupied territories.

He said he was in agreement with other Arab leaders on the need to recover the territories lost in the 1967 war. He would be a full political means for a settlement, he said, ensuring that once that means was achieved, the Arabs would return to their homes. He said he conducted top-level consultations with Egypt and Syria on the failure of political efforts.

King Hussein confirmed that he had a 30,000-strong armed force to those of Egypt and Syria as a unified command. However, command will not be put into effect unless the leaders of the Arab states meet at a summit conference to outline strategy which will avoid further deaths and trauma, he said.

He stated also that such a command would go into operation with authority once the Arab states and their hostile attitude toward Israel and renewed the demand that Jordan's prohibition of terrorist presence in its territory.

Jordanian ruler listed the attitude issues as one of four topics made clear to all Arab states in recent conferences. The three included Jordan's determination to stick to its policy to end the terrorist movement, to end the federal scheme of the West Bank, and the rejection of partial and separate settlements in Israel.

King Hussein said that the Arab states must stress that the current attitude of the various Arab states toward Jordan is also a stain on the Arab world.

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In a dispatch from Amman, AP reported that King Hussein called on Friday for a conference of Christian, Muslim and Jewish religious leaders to discuss the future of Jerusalem as a first step toward peace in the Middle East. (See Hussein's speech in the Jerusalem Post, July 1971, the King's speech.)

Recalling that the Jews, Muslims and Christians of the area are linked by belief in one God despite their bitter political differences, Hussein said:

"It would seem logical to place the future of Jerusalem at the forefront of problems to be solved, adding that the 'ecumenical' conference would at least remind the world that the future of Jerusalem is still the heart of the matter."

Iran says Arab state supplying oil to Israel

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Iran's Prime Minister, Abbas Amir-Hashemi, was quoted in Amman yesterday as saying that a certain Arab state was supplying Israel with daily consignments of oil.

According to Jordan's weekly "Amman al-Masaa," Mr. Hashemi said in an interview that about 12 million barrels of oil were being dispatched every day to Israel by an Arab state. He did not name the state.

The Iranian Premier was replying to Arab charges that Iran was the main supplier of oil to Israel. "It is one of the Arab states, and not Iran, which is supplying Israel with oil," he was quoted as saying.



Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici (right) shakes hands with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohamed El-Zayyat after exchanging greetings before their first round of talks in Cairo. (AP radiophoto)

Egypt's F.M.: 'Want end to war situation'

ROME (AP) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohamed El-Zayyat, in a newspaper interview, said his country rejects war and violence. We want to extricate ourselves from this war situation that we were forced into."

But Zayyat added he saw no point in attempting to reopen the Suez Canal, since it was apt to again become a battlefield. "If Israel wants peace, she must decide to respect our territorial integrity," Zayyat told the Tunis daily "Le Stampar."

"Egypt's borders existed before Israel came into being. If Israel is prepared to recognize our legitimate rights, we shall be prepared to meet them more than half way."

Speaking of the U.S.'s "special responsibility," the Egyptian Foreign Minister said all its efforts thus far have been to "cover up" for Israel. "The U.S. should decide to return peace to the Middle East," he said.

The interview was granted to El-Zayyat with the visit to Cairo of Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici.

Sadat sending key adviser to Moscow Tuesday

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's adviser on national security affairs, Hafez Ismail, will go to Moscow on Tuesday to deliver a message to Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev, "Al-Ahram" reported yesterday.

Ismail's mission follows the arrival of a Soviet military delegation in Cairo on Thursday. It was the first Russian military group to visit Egypt since Sadat ousted the Russians from his country last July.

In a dispatch from Moscow, the Cairo weekly "Al-Ahram al-Yom" said yesterday that the Soviet Union would take "decisive measures" in the Middle East, but did not elaborate.

Rhodesia reopens border with Zambia today

SALISBURY (Reuters) — The Rhodesian Government has announced it will reopen its border with Zambia this morning. Rhodesia had closed the border with its northern neighbor on January 9 in reprisal for what it said was Zambian support for African nationalist guerrillas operating against Rhodesia.

A government statement here last night said Rhodesia was now satisfied that its objectives in closing the Zambian border "have been achieved." It was not clear what assurances — if any — Zambia had given the Salisbury government in response to its declaration on January 9 that the border would remain closed until "terrorists were no longer permitted to operate against Rhodesia from Zambian territory."



Shoppers stroll through flower market in downtown Saigon where the streets are blocked to traffic for the selling of plants, flowers and masks for the Tet lunar new year. (AP radiophoto)

Three dead, 40 hurt as bus overturns

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The casualties were taken to the Government Hospital in Safad. One of the injured, apparently in critical condition, was flown by helicopter to Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

Later, 17 of the injured were discharged, and taken to their homes in the Tel Aviv area by cars provided by the Safad Municipality.

One of the passengers told The Jerusalem Post the bus was dry, but the bus had apparently driven on the shoulder, which gave way under its weight.

A record crowd of 14,000 visitors were at the Hermon ski site yesterday, but no mishaps were reported from the site itself. The heavy traffic, however, made evacuation of the injured a difficult task.

In another accident Nuama Mohamed Noel, 7, from the village of Jalame, was killed yesterday as she crossed the Haifa-Nazareth road. She was struck down by a car driven by a Kiryat Tivon resident.

Eye-witness to accident

Two witnesses to the Mt. Hermon accident, Larry Zabner, 25, a dental student at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital, and his wife Karol, told The Jerusalem Post that they were among the first persons to reach the bus about a minute after it turned over just after the curve outside Majdal Shams.

Mr. Zabner and a friend, Steve Cohen, 24, a medical student at Hadassah, began breaking windows on the side of the bus which was not crushed, and pulling the injured out. It took them two hours, with the aid of other passers-by and police, to extricate all but four of the passengers. One of the victims was crushed in the doorway of the bus.

Mr. Zabner climbed in through a window but he could find no pulse. At the time they left, hours later, the body was still trapped inside the bus.

Both the Zabners and Mr. Cohen and his wife administered first aid to the injured, mainly trying to stop the flow of blood, and laid them on the side of the road.

They reported that the police were on the spot within minutes, and two officers blocked the road and began stopping private cars to take the injured to hospital. Most of them reached hospital through the aid of passers-by, they reported.

The first ambulance arrived on the scene about 15 minutes after the accident, they reported. An Egged wrecker came later, and the bus did not arrive until about an hour after the accident.

It took two hours to extricate three of the last four persons left in the bus, they said. Passers-by, police and Egged workers finally tore through the metal wall of the bus with crowbars, wrenches and metal shears, and their bare hands.

The Egged tow truck which arrived on the scene was equipped with everything but a torch. The tow truck attempted to lift up the front of the bus but the winch cable was snapped, and the bus remained on its roof, with the wheels in the air, until the Zabners left, two hours after the accident.

Six nations move to prop up dollar

LONDON (Reuters) — Five European nations and Japan took steps in the last 48 hours to prop up the sinking U.S. dollar.

West Germany, after an emergency Cabinet session Friday night, adopted stern measures to stem the inflow of foreign currencies which threaten the fixed parity of the Deutschmark. In Tokyo the Governor of the Bank of Japan hinted the bank might raise its official discount rate.

In addition, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Britain also moved to buttress the dollar.

The implication of the latest turbulence is that the American dollar is now in the eye of a major currency storm, amid growing speculation that further exchange rate adjustments will be necessary to reduce the massive deficit in the U.S. balance of payments.

Yesterday German officials said they had been in touch with U.S. and other European authorities before deciding on the new control measures, and some of these governments may also announce policy moves to stifle speculation against the dollar.

From the foreign standpoint, the main problem with speculative dollar sales is that it forces the central banks to purchase American currency by selling local currency.

Fighting drops in Vietnam

SAIGON (UPI) — Fighting in Vietnam yesterday was reported at the lowest level since the cease-fire began last Sunday, and there were signs that the Paris peace agreement was going into effect.

A subcommittee of the joint military commission on the release of American prisoners of war met in Saigon today to work out details of the release. The full commission meets today, possibly to pass on the recommendations of the subcommittee.

The South Vietnamese and Vietnamese announced in Paris that both sides agreed to meet at 10.30 a.m. tomorrow to begin discussions on the political future of South Vietnam.

President Nguyen Van Thieu said in Saigon yesterday that the military phase of the Vietnam war was all but ended and predicted an intense political struggle in which the future of the country would be decided at the ballot box.

The International Commission on Control and Supervision, the body charged with policing the Vietnam cease-fire, agreed to send its first teams into the field tomorrow, almost a week behind schedule.

U.S. military spokesmen announced that the last U.S. warplanes had left South Vietnam Saturday for their home base in Japan. South Korean troops began their pullout yesterday aboard a U.S. government chartered jetliner.

Kissinger to visit Peking

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, will visit Peking February 15-19 "for concrete consultations with Chinese leaders," the White House said yesterday.

Dr. Kissinger will travel to Peking following his February 10-13 visit to Hanoi, where he will confer on postwar relations with North Vietnam.

The trip to Peking will be Kissinger's fifth. He was last in the Chinese capital last June to begin a series of Sino-American consultations envisioned in the Shanghai communiqué issued during President Nixon's trip to China.

reach its decision without some bickering.

Informed sources said the two non-Communist delegations — Canada and Indonesia — were ready to accept transportation offered by the American and South Vietnamese military. The two Communist delegations — Hungary and Poland — were not. They eventually settled on a compromise which was not disclosed.

At a new year's reception at Independence Palace, President Nguyen Van Thieu said South Vietnam's only chance for final victory now lies in future elections.

Brazilian F.M. due tonight for goodwill visit

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Minister of Brazil, Mario Gibson Barboza, is due in Israel this evening on a four-day official visit. He and his wife and several Brazilian Foreign Ministry officials visited Egypt last week.

Before Mr. Barboza's current tour, observers thought it might presage an attempted Brazilian initiative in the Middle East. But the statement issued after his Cairo visit, couched in vague terms and sticking to Resolution 242, seems to indicate that the tour is more of a goodwill mission.

In Israel, he is also expected to sign agreements for further cooperation between the two countries.

Heath ends trade talks with Nixon

WASHINGTON (UPI) — British Prime Minister Edward Heath left for London yesterday after reportedly telling President Nixon it is important he gets a congressional mandate to begin talks soon with the European Common Market.

Sources close to Heath said one of the main goals of Heath's trip to Washington was to urge Nixon and the Congress on the need for a trade bill that would give the U.S. a powerful negotiating man-



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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair and dry. Weather synopsis: A ridge from Turkey to the eastern Mediterranean is causing an easterly inflow over our region.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Min.-Max.	Today's forecast
Jerusalem	27	9-16	10-18
Galilee	35	9-18	6-15
Nahariya	35	6-19	6-20
Safed	48	6-14	8-16
Tiberias	39	6-22	9-24
Nazareth	35	6-21	8-23
Afula	35	6-21	8-23
Shimon	36	12-13	10-19
Tel Aviv	50	6-17	8-20
Lod	51	6-17	8-20
Jericho	35	7-24	8-25
Gaza	30	7-20	8-21
Beerseba	34	6-22	9-24
Elilat	34	6-25	11-27
Tirun	30	17-24	16-25

Social and Personal

Victor Carter, the American businessman and investor, and Mrs. Carter, were dinner guests of Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir Friday evening.

The Deputy Prime Minister of the Netherlands and Mrs. Willem Jacob Geertsema visited Tzion City Friday, calling on the President, Mr. Alexander Goldberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Friedman and Mr. and Mrs. Wellsley Barta of Saint Louis visited the Weizmann Institute Friday, calling on its acting President, Professor Israel Dorostovsky.

The Israel U.N. Association is holding a panel discussion on the United Nations today between 3 and 7 p.m. at the Keren Hayesod Hall in Jerusalem. Participating are Messrs. Mordechai Kidron and Pinhas Eliav, of the Foreign Ministry, and Professors Benjamin Aknin, Yehuda Blum and Yoram Dinstein.

A lecture sponsored by the Hebrew Union College-Albright Institute of Archaeological Research will be given (in English) at the Rockefeller Museum today at 4.00 p.m. Dr. Gus Van Beek will speak on "The New Excavations at Tel Jemmeh, 1970-1972." The public is invited.

A group of single men and women, aged 50-60, is being organized for excursions in private cars and social activities. Write P.O.B. 22220, Tel Aviv, with personal details. (Communicated)

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service and unveiling of the tombstone of Moshe Ra'ani will be held in the Har Hameuhot Cemetery on Tuesday, February 6, at 2 p.m. Transportation from the home of the deceased, 5 Rehov Ibn Shanrut, Jerusalem, will leave at 1.30 p.m.

Fashionable Furs — of course at Rosen's Fur Salon, 72 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv. Tel. 615990. Open all day. 1973 styles. (Advt.)

ARRIVALS

Colonel Aguilar Octavio Medeiros, the new Brazilian Military Attaché, and Mrs. Medeiros to take up his new post (by Allia).

Max Fisher, chairman of the Board of Governors of the United Jewish Appeal and of the Jewish Agency, from N.Y., to take part in the Jewish Agency assembly (by TWA).

Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, President of the American Jewish Congress, for the Jewish Agency assembly and lectures at the Hebrew University.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Pezin, President, and Mr. Abram Solomon, Vice-President of the Jewish National Fund of America, for meetings.

Sidney Shipton, General Secretary of the British Zionist Federation, to participate in the Constitution Committee of the General Assembly and the General Council of the World Zionist Organization (by El Al).

Mr. Arnold Colombo, Chairman of the Zionist Revisionist Organization of Southern Africa; Mr. Eric Graus, Chairman of Herut-Edud of Great Britain; with Mrs. Graus, Dr. Daniel Messer, Chairman of Argentina; and Mr. Rafael Radalin, Member of the World Executive — to attend the Jewish Agency Assembly and the Zionist General Council Session.

DEPARTURES

Aharon Yadin, Secretary-General of the Labour Party, to Chile, for a meeting of the executive of the Socialist International, and to Mexico (by El Al).

Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1973
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OUR BEST WISHES TO
Sara Jerusalem, M.D. & **Alan Most**
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ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR WEDDING
Jerusalem, February 4, 1973
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Nessim and Rahel Jerusalem and Family

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'URBAN' CHARACTER FOR RAFAH REGIONAL CENTRE

By SHALOM COHEN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Cabinet ministers are still debating the eventual building of a new city at Pithat Rafah — despite the recent Cabinet decision to create a "regional centre" there. This was indicated by Housing Minister Ze'ev Sharef at a press conference held in Sharm e-Sheikh Thursday during a tour of diplomatic correspondents.

Mr. Sharef disclosed that long-range guidelines for the new centre were now being discussed by the Ministerial Committee for settlement in the territories, headed by Israel Galili. "We believe that the regional centre should be built in a way enabling further development," Mr. Sharef said.

The Cabinet's decision to build a regional centre followed an unofficial proposal by Defence Minister Moshe Dayan to establish a coastal city, which he called "Yamit."

At an earlier meeting with the press, Housing Minister Deputy Director-General Shlomo Avni said the regional centre would be of an urban character, rather than rural. The Ministry was now planning "300 housing units, for the next two or three years, in accordance with the Cabinet's decision," he said.

OPHIRA GROWS SPACE

At Ophira, the Hebrew name of Sharm e-Sheikh, Mr. Sharef said he was surprised at the progress made in building there. He had just toured two four-storey blocks of apartments going up on a sandy promontory overlooking the Red Sea bay of Sharm e-Moya, which is separated by a land-tongue from the bay of Sharm e-Sheikh and its military installations. The first apartments will be ready for occupancy in about three months' time. The two terrace-like buildings will house 80 families, and constitute Phase One of a four-stage plan.

The 90-unit project, with central air-conditioning, piped ice water, and electricity, and air-cooled passageways to adjoining shops and ser-

vices, will be completed by the end of this year. So will much of the infra-structure for the next phase. Phase Two will see three more similar buildings for another 225 housing units, expected to be completed in 1974; Phase Three, another 370 apartments in four eight-storey buildings; and Phase Four, 320 more, in six blocks. Altogether, housing for some 1,000 families is now planned. In addition, plans for 100 privately built units are now at an advanced stage, it was said.

In the main, the new housing was expected to be tenanted by people now developing Ophira, as well as tourism personnel and servicemen and their families.

Mr. Sharef said he could already picture a thousand and more children "running about the place" when the first thousand apartments are taken. If so, they would be imperious to the heat, a veteran Solel Boneh building foreman said. Outside, it was brilliant but breezy February weather.

Some summer days it was too hot to work, the builder from Ramle said, and "yesterday we were stopped by sandstorms."

Planners and architects, explaining the special climatic and seismic problems involved, stressed that a "compact" town was being built, keeping its parts in close proximity. In any case, there was no water to make parks.

Mr. Sharef reckoned that each housing unit, plus infra-structure, cost the Ministry IL150,000 to IL170,000.

Mr. Avni earlier said that eight rural settlements would be established in 1973 — seven of them across the "green line." Since the 1967 war, 52 new rural settlements had been set up, 40 of them beyond the "green line," he said at a press conference in the Red Rock hotel in Elilat.

Before 1967, the settlement rate was only two or three a year, he noted.

Spy ring chief said intelligence veteran

By YOEL DAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

KUNEITRA. — Shakhb Yousef Abu Jabal, who is credited with having headed the spy ring broken in the Golan last week, has for many years worked for Syrian intelligence, it is learned from police sources.

During the Six Day War, he was in Syria "on business," and some time later returned illegally to Israel. He was detained and interrogated, and applied to the Military Governor for permission to remain in his home village of Majdal Shams.

"I am through with intelligence work and promise to devote myself entirely to raising my five children (three of them daughters) and to my farm," he said in the statement he gave the authorities.

It is believed that he crossed the border, only a few hundred metres from his home, a number of times to meet Syrian agents and to supply them information not only of military value, but also local gossip. This may be the key to the riddle of how Abu Salim, the Voice of Palestine broadcaster in Damascus, was able to report on the movements of Golan Druse and the degree of their cooperation with the Israeli authorities.

Shakhb Abu Jabal is also believed to have recruited other members of his clan, which is one of the smaller ones in Majdal Shams. Among them were his two sons. One of them, Ismat Abu Jabal, was killed in a clash with an Israeli patrol last Sunday.

Those who knew him said Ismat looked more Jewish than Druse, and spoke fluent Hebrew. He worked in casual jobs, often for Jewish building contractors or in the family farm.

The other son, also detained, studied for three years at Damascus University. He is married and has three children.

IDEOLOGICAL MOTIVES

Those who know the suspects say they acted out of ideological motives, especially identification with the Syrian Ba'ath Party.

Many facts are still obscure. It is still not known when the ring began to operate and who initiated it, which of the detained was actually in contact with the Syrians, or what kind of information they passed on. Also under investigation is a possibility that the Syrians got Druse in Syria to obtain the help of their relatives. Those in Golan familiar with Syrian practices say that such pressure may have been very real.

The uncovering of the spy ring has put the Druse population, about 8,000 persons living in Majdal Shams, El Kinia, Mas'ada and Buk'ata, in an embarrassing situation. The leaders say that Israel has not formally annexed the Golan, and the inhabitants do not know whether they are still Syrians or candidates for Israeli nationality, or to which country they owe allegiance.

On Thursday, the Haifa Magistrate's Court extended by 15 days the remand of nine men suspected of membership in the spy ring uncovered in December. These included David Cooper of Bat Yam, Yehozel Cohen of Tel Aviv, and seven Arabs from villages in the north.

TWO BLASTS IN TEL AVIV

TEL AVIV. — Two explosions, one a small charge and the other a grenade, occurred in Tel Aviv Friday.

The explosive charge went off late Friday night at the entrance to a restaurant owned by Mordechai Aloni in Keren Hatesmanim. It shattered windows and caused damage estimated at several hundred pounds to the restaurant.

A family quarrel is believed to have been behind the sabotage. Police took a relative of the restaurant owner into custody yesterday afternoon.

The grenade was thrown Friday afternoon in the yard of a shack in the old Maccabi quarter. No one was hurt, and little damage was caused. The grenade was found to be of Israeli manufacture, and police are seeking the unknown thrower.

Sabotage blasts in Nablus

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An improvised charge exploded near the Nablus Labour Exchange early Friday night. Yesterday morning a second, charged with dynamite, exploded before it could explode. No damage was caused and there were no injuries.

The explosion occurred at 9.30 Friday night at the entrance to the town's Labour Exchange. The charge was set off by an old clock. The second charge, discovered in Clock Square in the centre of town, was exploded by army sappers before it could cause any damage.

Both charges were improvised. The second consisted of materials easily purchased at any pharmacy. They were placed in a canister.

Several suspects were arrested last night. Security circles believe that the charges were laid by local people organized into a terrorist group during the summer when the area was open to visitors from Jordan, but who had remained dormant until now. They did not believe that the two incidents are indicative of renewed terrorist activity in the area, which has been quiet for some four months.

An Egged bus driver told Hebron police Friday he had to use his pistol to scare off local drivers who attacked him in Tarkuniya village, near Hebron.

The driver, Assaf Dinowitz, 25, from Pnina, was leading labourers bound for Jerusalem early Friday when a number of local car drivers who transport workers themselves attacked him. They threatened to murder him if he continued to transport workers from the village. Dinowitz told police.

When he brandished the pistol, the attackers fled.

Dinowitz said he had been accosted by the drivers before. Police later arrested two suspects.

Woman dies in fall from balcony

RAMALLA. — A woman from the village of Beitunya died in a fall from the second storey balcony of her home yesterday.

The woman, Najma Hussein, 44, is believed to have slipped. She died shortly after being admitted to Ramallah Hospital.

In another village near here, Kafir Mukhamas, four persons were injured yesterday when the balcony of their home collapsed.

Pan American Hotel manager ousted

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BAT YAM. — The manager of the New Pan-American Hotel here was ousted by an extraordinary meeting of the board of directors of Pan Lon, the holding company of Pan Management, which runs the Pan Lon hotels.

The ouster came a few hours before the manager, Mr. Avraham Padani, returned home on Thursday from a brief visit to France. A representative of Pan Lon informed Mr. Padani at the airport that he was deposed and that Mr. Yehoshua Shapira was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Padani, accompanied by a policeman, arrived at the hotel at 1 a.m. on Friday, but the manager's representative showed signed documents attesting to the changed legal position.

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Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Jewish Congress, at his meeting in Bonn on Friday with the leader of the opposition in the Bundestag, Dr. Rainer Barzel.

Goldmann sees Bonn Justice Minister

By BRIAN ARTHUR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. — World Jewish Congress President Dr. Nahum Goldmann discussed "German-Jewish" questions at a lunch here with Bonn Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn on Friday. Ministry officials were notably reluctant to disclose details and stressed the private nature of the meeting.

Dr. Goldmann left his Bonn hotel the same day and was expected to return here tomorrow in hopes of meeting Chancellor Willy Brandt, who has been confined to his home with a bad cold.

(There was no immediate indication where the Jewish leader was spending the weekend, but one reliable source said it would be "outside Germany.")

Earlier Friday Dr. Goldmann met

opposition Christian Democrat leader Rainer Barzel for a half hour in Dr. Barzel's parliamentary office. A spokesman for Dr. Barzel said later the two men discussed questions "related to Dr. Goldmann's role as head of the World Jewish Congress and also current political questions."

Dr. Goldmann arrived in Bonn from Israel Thursday, reportedly to sound out Bonn officials on chances of Communist East Germany eventually paying restitution to Israel for Nazi crimes. But the West Germans were so far handling the question of Communist German restitution gingerly, and appeared anxious to avoid publicly assuming an active role in the discussion.

In December, the Government of Chancellor Willy Brandt officially recognized East Germany as a "sovereign state."

'Energy crisis' in U.S. has M-E implications

Prophesies of doom, predicting an "energy crisis" by the end of this decade, have touched off a national debate in American government and economic circles — with disturbing implications regarding U.S. Middle East policy, Israel Radio's Elmelech Rom reported last night from Washington.

According to James Akins, the State Department's senior energy authority, the U.S. is running out of domestic fuel resources and will have to import up to 15 million barrels daily by 1980 — 50 per cent of its total consumption — as compared with six million barrels this year.

Some economic writers claim the crisis is an artificial one created by Arab oil-producing countries in an attempt to force the U.S. to apply pressure on Israel to soften her stand in the Middle East dispute, Rom reports.

KISSINGER REPORT

A special team headed by Henry Kissinger will shortly submit a comprehensive report on the situation, for study by the State Department, the Pentagon and other concerned agencies. Some analysts predict the Kissinger team's report may recommend stronger U.S. pressure on Israel, rather than risk having supplies cut off by another Israeli-Arab war.

As Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton has put it, an interruption in the flow of imported oil "could cause great damage to our national economy and internal and external security."

The voices of doom — those who say the crisis is real and approaching — come mainly from the State Department, Rom reports. They reflect the concern of U.S. oil com-

panies whose chief sources of oil are Latin America and the Arab oil-producing countries in Africa.

Sen. Henry Jackson (Dem., Washington) has called for a congressional commission to investigate the oil requirements of the country by the year 2,000, and — if there really is a fuel crisis — how to prevent the threat to U.S. sovereignty through its dependence on the oil producers.

"For the past year-and-a-half, the Senate Interior Committee, under my chairmanship, has undertaken a study involving the problems that we face in the energy area," Sen. Jackson told Israel Radio last night. "The findings thus far indicate quite clearly that the U.S. will be heavily dependent in the 1970s and the 1980s on oil imports from abroad," he said.

Sen. Jackson said he believed other alternatives could be found by the middle of the next decade to the unstable Middle East. These include the development of new domestic resources — including gas manufactured from coal and atomic energy, he said.

A KEROSENE HEATER burst flames Friday at the home of Mrs. Shoshana Hano, 40, in Haifa, causing her severe burns. Mrs. Hano was taken to Rambam Hospital.

In deepest sorrow we announce the death of our beloved husband, brother, father and grandfather

Dr. CURT NELKEN

of 14 Rehov Hatamar, Afidar, Ashkelon.

The funeral will leave today at 12 noon from the Ashkelon Hospital.

THE FAMILY

Our dearly beloved mother, grandmother and aunt

ZERTA NACHT (née Gurewitsch)

has left us.

Tamara Lotan and Sons Families Lazarus, Nacht, Levi

The funeral will be held in Binyamina today, Sunday, Feb. 4, at 3 p.m.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE AND UNVEILING of the Tombstone in memory of

ABRAHAM M. (Adi) DONNER

New York

will be held tomorrow, Monday, February 5, 1973, at 3.00 p.m. in the Nahlat Yitzhak Cemetery (and NOT Sunday, February 4, as erroneously published last Friday)

His Wife His Son His Daughter, and the Family

KERBEL BECKY (née ABEL)

Died on February 1 Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Deeply mourned by Sister, Eileen Blum and Husband Niece, Jill Blumberg, Ramat Hasharon

In deep sorrow, we announce the sudden death of our dear mother, sister and grandmother

DORA RAAB

(daughter of Chalmura Neiditz)

wife of Elazar Raab

The funeral will leave today, Sunday, February 4, 1973, at 11 a.m. from Rehov Hovevei Zion, Petah Tikva (near Bank Leumi).

THE HEREAFT FAMILIES

Sons, Benie Raab and family David Ben-Ezer and family Brothers, The Neiditz families in the U.S.

DOCTORS CHARGE ASSAF HAROFE 'INTOLERABLE'

MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The heads of six hospitals at Assaf Harofe yesterday announced they were launching an "all-out" campaign to get the Ministry of Health to keep its promise to improve conditions at the hospital, which they described as "intolerable." They claimed they were presenting the remaining urgent heads of the hospital to the public, and that their not be published. They said the Government employees are barred by regulations from public statements, but they feel like "orphans," one doctor said. "The region we serve has a million persons, but the hospital has only 670 beds," the doctor working classes in the region, the doctor said. "Every other hospital has a waiting list, but we have none."

Another doctor said "our equipment is so old and out-dated, that it often takes a week for us to get a reply from the pathological department whether the specimen sent is correct or not. This delays an operation for an extra week." They said the Ministry had promised to rebuild parts of the hospital gradually until the new one, which is to rise nearby, is ready. The site has not yet even been selected, it was noted. Two years ago, they went on, the Ministry promised to build six new modern operating theatres — in prefabricated buildings. They were to be finished some months ago, but work on them has not only not started, but prices have risen so fast lately, that the promise is now to build only four — and possibly another two at a later date. The six theatres that the hospital now has are in such a bad state

that five are being closed down at once for renovation, leaving only one, an emergency one underground, in operation. It will be used for emergency operations only. The other five are to be reopened in several months. The hospital was understaffed. Since it was the Ministry of Health's orphan, it had fewer doctors per bed than Tel Hashomer. If in Tel Hashomer there were seven doctors for 40 beds, at Assaf Harofe there were six for 55 beds. The nurses' quarters were in such a dilapidated condition that girls were reluctant to train at Assaf Harofe, preferring to go to any other nursing school. Despite all the shortcomings, the six doctors noted that they had managed to bring the hospital up to "university level." If patients suffered needlessly, they still received medical care comparable to any other hospital, they said.



The Philatelic Service will issue a new set of 12 stamps, each picturing one of the 12 Chagall windows at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. The first six, shown above, will appear in March, while the other six will be issued in the latter half of the year. The stamps are produced by photo-lithography.

Shazar says he's stepping down in May

President Shazar reiterated yesterday that he intended to step down on completing his second term of office in May. In a radio interview, Mr. Shazar replied: "Yes, certainly," when asked whether he had finally decided to leave the Presidency in May.

"I think I would not advise the Government to suggest I serve an additional period," the 83-year-old President said. Mr. Shazar declined to say who might be a suitable candidate to succeed him. "Whoever does take the job has to aspire to represent all sections of the people, and I would advise anyone who feels he can't not to take the post."

As to his plans for the future, Mr. Shazar said there was still time to talk about that. Questioned about his recent meetings in New York with the Lubavitcher Rabbi, Rabbi Menachem Schneerson, Mr. Shazar said he had tried to press the case for the new Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Shlomo Goren. "I don't know whether Rabbi Schneerson was convinced, but he told me that if Rabbi Goren had agreed to remain Chief Chaplain of the Forces or of Tel Aviv, he would have supported him."

(The Lubavitcher Rabbi had recently condemned Rabbi Goren's recent decision to leave the army case.)

Protecting Israelis abroad costs 'millions'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Government is spending "millions" this year on security measures to protect Israeli representatives abroad, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir said Friday.

He was explaining to an audience of shop and staff committee men and women at the Labour Council the main reasons for the recent price rises. Prices for essential imports had gone up on the world market, Mr. Sapir said. Wheat purchases by the Soviet Union had driven up the price from \$65 to \$115 a ton. The difference cost the exchequer IL63m. a year.

The 40 per cent increase in the price of bread which would have been justified by the rise was avoided. Sugar, until six months ago \$80 a ton, now cost \$250, adding \$34m. to our foreign exchange expenditure. Yet the price on the local market remained unchanged.

Meat in the past two years had gone up from \$500 to \$1,070 a ton (in the past week alone by \$100). And we are importing 40,000 tons of it this year, he said.

Soya beans for edible oil and cattle fodder had gone up in price. Local farmers now want more for their milk and had threatened

to pour it away unless it was approved, he noted.

Minding no words, Mr. Sapir told the workers' representatives that they were not so badly off as some asserted. Comparing prices for essential foods with those abroad, he said sugar was 2.25 times as expensive abroad, margarine 2.3, milk 1.74, eggs two, bread four times. Wages had gone up too, he reminded his listeners reprovingly, and the farmers had also raised their prices. "In these circumstances, how can you avoid price increases?"

Defence costs too should be noted. Since 1970 they had swallowed over \$2,000m.

Has the income gap increased? "It would be demagoguery to say so," he said. In the past three years, people had saved more money than in the three preceding years. It was untrue to say that price rises had swallowed up all income. "Look at all those wedding and bar mitzva celebrations. People are not worse off than before."

Kargman: We have to live with inflation

TEL AVIV. — Israelis have to learn to "live with inflation," but it must be kept under control, Mr. Yisrael Kargman, chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee, said here on Friday.

Speaking to the Commercial and Industrial Club, Mr. Kargman said an annual inflation rate of 7-8 per cent was "tolerable." But a rise of 12-13 per cent — as has occurred in the past two years — was dangerous and must be brought under control, he said.

Mr. Kargman said he opposed allocating an additional IL500m. to the IL600m. currently being paid in subsidies to maintain the prices of staple items, such as bread and sugar. He said it would be cheaper and more effective to allow the prices to go up a little, while subsidizing the needy in the form of direct financial aid. (Itim)

Liberian, Ivory Coast friendship 'solid' — Gvati

LOD AIRPORT. — The friendship of Liberia and the Ivory Coast for Israel is "solid," Agriculture Minister Haim Gvati said here yesterday on his return from a visit to these two countries.

Mr. Gvati stressed that his talks with Liberian and Ivory Coast leaders were not of a political nature. "I wanted to see what was being done by Israelis in Africa and how we can expand Israeli technical assistance to Liberia and the Ivory Coast," the Minister told "Itim."

Mr. Gvati said he was told by Africans of all levels "what a great job the Israeli experts are doing." Working with heavy equipment, they have cleared hundreds of thousands of dunams of land for orchards, sugar cane and other crops, he said. (Itim)

'Not all Jews in Rumania to come here'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "There is no intention of seeking a complete exodus of the 90,000 to 100,000 Jews remaining in Rumania. Many will probably come to Israel in the course of time."

This was stated by the Chief Rabbi of Rumania, Moshe Rosen, in answer to questions put by members of the Labour Council at Beit Brenner on Friday. Last year, about 3,000 came to Israel, he said.

He said that he himself could not voice an opinion about the emigration policies of the Rumanian Government. Relations between the Government and its Jewish community was proof Jewish life was possible under Communism, he declared. "We are loyal to our Government and country, but we also pray weekly for the State of Israel and its leaders without any qualms of double loyalty, for there is none."

The Rumanian Government sticks by its policy of allowing Rumanian Jews to join their families in Israel, the Rabbi said. It retains the right to decide how applications should be handled, however, he said. Dr. Rosen said he was not a member of the Communist Party, because it rejected religion generally. But he accepted the social and political aims of the Government, which saved the Jews of Rumania in 1944. The relationship between the authorities and the Jewish community could easily be taken as an example in other Communist states, he felt.

Zurich Park to be planted on Mt. Zion

A 15-dunam park to be named after the city of Zurich will be planted on the slopes of Mount Zion in Jerusalem, the Municipality spokesman announced on Friday. This was agreed upon last week during a visit paid by Mayor Teddy Kollek to Zurich, where he was the guest of that city's mayor, Dr. Sigmund Widmer.

A fund-raising committee has been set up, headed by Dr. Widmer, the Finance Minister of the Cantonal government, Dr. A. Mosdorf, and Swiss businessmen, the spokesman said.

The park, which will be situated on a site purchased recently by the Municipality from the Anglican Church, will comprise part of the national park that will encircle the Old City.

Solidarity meeting for Israel P-o-Ws urged

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Mr. David Gruenblatt of Nahariya, who as a soldier in British uniform fell into German captivity 32 years ago, is trying to organize a meeting of solidarity with Israeli prisoners in Syria and Egypt.

He has appealed to former prisoners-of-war — among them Labour Minister Almog — and to Histadrut Secretary-General Yitzhak Ben-Aharon to sponsor the meeting. "Who can appreciate the suffering of Israeli prisoners, or that of their families, better than us?" he wrote.

Mr. Gruenblatt volunteered at the beginning of World War II and was one of 1,000 Israelis captured by the Germans in Greece in 1941 and released at the end of the war in 1945.

Rabin optimistic about U.S. stand

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Yitzhak Rabin is reacting to the post after consulting with his closest advisers on the U.S. stand.

Friday, Mr. Rabin held a discussion with Foreign Minister Abba Eban and his top advisers, and his successor in Washington, Mr. Simha Dinitz. Rabin met the Prime Minister. Rabin apparently presented optimistic appraisal to the Government. He reported that President Nixon was not expecting any far-reaching changes in Mr. Meir's policy when the two meet next week, and noted that the Secretary of State's approach to the U.S. had recently reaffirmed the doctrine agreed on with Israel in the past — that Israel was not to withdraw before peace. Mr. Rabin said that Secretary of State William Rogers' speech to Jewish leaders two weeks ago was the most usable formulation (from a Jewish viewpoint) of American Middle East policy to emanate from the Department for some time.

Mr. Rabin re-

Ja'abari: Arab leaders got into a box

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

HEBRON. — Mr. Ja'abari, on Friday accused Arab leaders of leading the Middle East into a situation they were no longer capable of coping with.

The influential West Bank leader said that Middle East airlines must be getting tired of flying Arab leaders from one pointless conference to another. Sheikh Ja'abari was speaking in Jerusalem at the Shaver Auditorium of Beit Agron on the conclusion of the nation-wide Quran quiz sponsored by Israel Broadcasting during the month-long fast of Ramadan.

The prizes, ranging from IL250 to IL1,000, went to five Moslems from Israel and the administered territories. Several Jewish and Christian citizens were among the 1,800 participants of various faiths who took part. Israel plans to hold the quiz annually.

One of the participants was a Ramat Gan Israeli woman who surprised the quiz organizers by her rich knowledge in both the Quran and in Arabic. The woman had come from Iran about 30 years ago. Moslems yesterday celebrated the beginning of the new Hijrah year, 1393, commemorating Mohammed's flight from Mecca.

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Hussein in London 'Times'

U.S. holds key to Middle East peace

By DAVID LENNON
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON — The key to persuading Israel to make peace with the Arabs lies with the U.S., King Hussein of Jordan wrote in a lengthy article in the "Times" yesterday on the future of Jordan and peace prospects in the Middle East.

Published on the eve of his visit to Washington, Hussein's article declared: "The Arab needs to know that American friendship towards Israel is limited to its preservation, not its expansion. So does Israel."

"Israel today is an expanded state, far beyond the borders written into its certificate of birth. The Arab needs to know which borders the U.S. is prepared to guarantee. So does Israel."

"The Arab is convinced that the U.S. is prepared to underwrite whatever territorial plans Israel may insist upon to live in armed security. In this is not so, the Arab needs to know it. So does Israel."

"The Arab is convinced that if the U.S. is prepared to support the (November) 1967 (Security Council) resolution and to persuade Israel to withdraw from its occupied territories, in exchange for recognized and secure boundaries, all other obstacles to a peaceful settlement can be speedily overcome. If the U.S. is not prepared to do so, the Arab needs doubly to know, because Israel already knows it. I believe and pray to God that this is not so."

"Another diner, Joseph Greenberg, said the flames 'went right to the ceiling. I was forced to the back of the cafeteria, and the smoke suffocated me. It was chaos, a nightmare.'"

Scores of rescue vehicles and private cars rushed the injured to hospital emergency rooms as firemen extinguished the flames in the cafeteria, popular with elderly low-income residents and tourists.

Recalling his proposal in March last year for a federation of Jordan and Palestine, after "the areas of Palestine now occupied by the Israelis are returned to us... it is my belief that when the time comes to vote on the establishment of the United Arab Kingdom, the Palestinians will vote for equal rights and identity under one federated government," he said.

The Christians are not alone in being victims of Israeli occupation, he wrote. Egypt, Syria and Jordan now seek to regain what they have

lost to Israel. "Thus, the end of exile for nearly two million refugees, the restored rights of the Palestinian people and the Israeli evacuation of occupied Arab territory have been fused into a single great problem — the problem of Israel."

"In the years since 1948, Israel has grown from a favoured child of the United Nations into the most powerful small (he italicized the word small) nation the world has ever known. Never in the mind of modern man, or in ancient either, has a country mobilized its people and its resources into such a totally dedicated political and military machine. Nor has the world ever known a country to wield such a disproportionate and frightening political influence over the nations of the world as has the state of Israel. I have watched with astonishment and even envy the unchecked ambition of this country, which has a larger fire-power per man than any country in the world."

THREE FUTURES

"There are three possible futures in Israel's uneasy present. Two will lead to war, and only one to peace."

The full and utter realization of the Zionist dream, can come into existence only over the ashes of the Arab nation, he predicted. The continuation of the present "no peace — no war" situation with Israel as a military bastion in the centre of the Arab world supported by money and arms from abroad eventually too will lead to war.

The third alternative is founded on a new interpretation of an old concept — the real significance of what it means for Moslem, Jew and Christian to believe in one and the same deity. Although Allah, God or Jehovah has no temporal home on earth, he dwells in the mind of monotheistic man in one place — the Holy City of Jerusalem.

"From this lofty concept, it is difficult indeed to make the transition to the mundane considerations of moving troops and borders backward or forward on a map. Yet it can be done... while the governments are seeking political concord, a new strength and purpose might be given to their efforts if at the same time the spiritual leaders of the three faiths shared their views on ecumenical concave."

"It would at least remind the world that the future of Jerusalem is still the heart of the matter."

Concluding, Hussein wrote: "Whatever the solution, the Jews of Israel need to be reminded that the Israeli empire is impossible — even the present Israel is impossible. What is possible and permanent is an Israel that will learn from Christian and Moslem history what Christian and Moslem learned from history. No temporal kingdom, even if founded in the name of religion, will succeed in imposing itself against the will of people indigenous to the soil, upon a people in their own homeland."

Space centre may be renamed for Johnson

WASHINGTON (AP). — The Senate Aeronautics and Space Committee approved unanimously Friday a proposal to rename the Houston Manned Space Centre the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Centre.

The measure was proposed by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Tex., who said Johnson "was with the American space effort at the beginning and he did everything to nurture and encourage it."

LARGER — Switzerland is five square kilometres bigger than it thought. Latest statistics calculate the area of the country as 41,293 square kilometres, five more than a less accurate survey made 20 years ago.



Maritza Tamao sprinkles water on her husband's forehead. He was nailed to a cross in Santo Domingo as a "sacrifice" for her husband's health. Nails are visible at upper right and lower left of picture. (AP photo)

Wife of French yogi takes his place on cross

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (UPI). — The wife of a French yogi who had himself nailed to a cross for 20 hours before doctors brought him down was herself crucified on Friday as her seven-year-old son stood by weeping.

Several women among the throng of curious onlookers fainted on the lawn of the Jaragua Hotel when Maritza Tamao, 31, was nailed to the cross and gingerly raised into position.

The crucifixion was a resumption of a mind-over-matter demonstration that aborted on Thursday when an infection set in on the foot of Mrs. Tamao's husband, Patrick.

Tamao had intended to spend three days on the cross raised at the hotel to preach world peace and love. However, a few days after he was raised, the cross taken down from its upright position at the recommendation of the doctors about 16 more hours.

When his wife took up the demonstration, she stood on a platform to take the weight of her husband's body. Her hands and feet, pierced with slender, six-inch nails with large heads.

Mrs. Tamao said she would remain on the cross for 24 hours, to be replaced by her husband, who would attempt to complete his three days on the cross raised at the hotel to preach world peace and love. However, a few days after he was raised, the cross taken down from its upright position at the recommendation of the doctors about 16 more hours.

The evidence is expected to be presented to a state grand jury. According to officials, the intended victims were Samuel Myers and his wife Helen, of Milesboro, Delaware, and her sister, Mrs. Bobbie Ruth Manzon of Rome, Georgia. It was not immediately known how long King and his former wife had been separated.

King was hired in 1971 as a full-time psychiatrist at the prison at \$32,749 a year.

Cowen told Judge Moore the inmate approached by Dr. King "was sufficiently rehabilitated" to report the alleged offer — which included a promise to recommend the prisoner for transfer to a minimum security facility — to state police.

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ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LTD.

AND ITS DIRECT BANKING SUBSIDIARIES
consolidated statement of condition as at december 31, 1972

31.12.71 I.L.	I.L.	I.L.	31.12.71 I.L.	I.L.	I.L.
ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
CASH, BALANCES WITH BANK OF ISRAEL AND OTHER BANKS:			CAPITAL AND RESERVES:		
Including Federal Funds sold to banks in the United States			Share Capital:		
2,675,500,268	I.L. 92,400,000 (1971: I.L. 63,000,000)	3,421,232,951	Ordinary Shares, I.L. 10 each		
SECURITIES (Note 3):			Ordinary "A" Shares, I.L. 10 each		
138,969,485	Government of Israel obligations	176,328,798	7 1/2% Redeemable Preference Shares, I.L. 100 each (Note 10a)		
47,507,302	Treasury Notes	49,408,825	6% Cumulative Preference Shares, I.L. 50.40 = 110 each (Note 10b)		
13,534,335	U.S. Government Agencies' obligations	10,026,425	Reserve for proposed distribution of bonus shares		
200,503,582	Other debentures	214,494,091	Preference Shares Capital Linkage Reserve		
46,160,769	Shares	40,379,476	Other Capital Reserves (including Share Premium Account) (Note 11)		
445,675,473		490,637,615	General Reserve and unappropriated profits (Note 12)		
LOANS, BILLS DISCOUNTED AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:			CAPITAL NOTES (Note 13)		
Less provision for loan losses:			MINORITY INTEREST IN CAPITAL AND RESERVES OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES		
1,103,866,945	Loans and bills discounted (Note 5) 2,135,848,230		DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:		
1,349,151,658	Loans in connection with deposits for loan purposes	1,815,686,509	Demand deposits		
284,634,380	Other accounts (Notes 6, 7)	415,230,381	Time and saving deposits		
2,737,652,983		4,366,767,120	Deposits of Banking Institutions (Note 15)		
BANKS' PREMISES, OTHER PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Notes 8, 9):			Government deposits, for loan purposes		
44,749,561	Banks' premises and equipment	76,945,268	Other deposits, for loan purposes		
2,729,207	Other buildings	3,774,251	Deposits and funds borrowed from Bank of Israel and Banking Institutions, for loan purposes (Note 16)		
47,478,768		80,719,519	Other accounts (including Inner Reserve) (Notes 6, 17)		
CUSTOMERS' LIABILITIES (see contra):			DEBENTURES ISSUED BY A SUBSIDIARY COMPANY (Note 14)		
50,210,768	For bills re-discounted and acceptances	39,373,308	5,907,307,492		
197,362,579	For documentary credits	278,239,116	LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF CUSTOMERS (see contra):		
121,448,551	For guarantees and other liabilities	271,349,026	Bills re-discounted and acceptances		
369,021,898		588,961,450	Documentary credits		
5,276,329,390		9,448,318,685	Guarantees and other liabilities		

The Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part hereof.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

D. Recanat
Chairman of the Board

R. Recanat
Vice Chairman



ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LTD.

statement of condition as at december 31, 1972

31.12.71 I.L.	I.L.	I.L.	31.12.71 I.L.	I.L.	I.L.
ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
CASH, BALANCES WITH BANK OF ISRAEL AND OTHER BANKS:			CAPITAL AND RESERVES:		
Including Federal Funds sold to Banks in the United States			Share Capital:		
2,674,807,495	I.L. 92,400,000 (1971: I.L. 63,000,000)	3,463,315,731	Ordinary Shares, I.L. 10 each		
SECURITIES (Note 3):			Ordinary "A" Shares, I.L. 10 each		
138,024,485	Government of Israel obligations	141,005,515	7 1/2% Redeemable Preference Shares, I.L. 100 each (Note 10a)		
47,507,302	Treasury Notes	43,424,021	6% Cumulative Preference Shares, I.L. 50.40 = 110 each (Note 10b)		
12,808,785	U.S. Government Agencies' obligations	9,305,075	Reserve for proposed distribution of Bonus Shares		
200,503,582	Other debentures	263,852,257	Preference Shares Capital Linkage Reserve		
55,692,446	Shares	76,026,771	Reserve		
454,536,600		533,613,639	Share Premium Account (Note 11)		
LOANS, BILLS DISCOUNTED AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:			General Reserve and unappropriated profits (Note 12)		
Less provision for loan losses:			CAPITAL NOTES (Note 13)		
1,093,953,391	Loans and bills discounted	1,622,778,951	DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:		
1,349,151,058	Loans in connection with deposits for loan purposes	1,563,193,875	Demand deposits		
284,433,768	Other accounts (Note 6)	403,162,280	Time and saving deposits		
2,727,538,817		3,580,135,106	Deposits of Banking Institutions		
BANK'S PREMISES, OTHER PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Notes 8, 9):			Government deposits, for loan purposes		
44,347,330	Bank's premises and equipment	55,941,760	Other deposits for loan purposes		
2,729,207	Other buildings	3,744,251	Deposits and funds borrowed from Bank of Israel and Banking Institutions, for loan purposes (Note 16)		
47,076,546		59,706,020	Other accounts (including Inner Reserve) (Notes 6, 17)		
CUSTOMERS' LIABILITIES (see contra):			LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF CUSTOMERS (see contra):		
50,210,768	For bills re-discounted and acceptances	38,851,678	Bills re-discounted and acceptances		
181,816,268	For documentary credits	246,823,412	Documentary credits		
121,448,551	For guarantees and other liabilities	140,079,787	Guarantees and other liabilities		
335,475,581		425,754,877			
5,276,435,078		8,070,625,373			

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part hereof.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

D. Recanat
Chairman of the Board

R. Recanat
Vice Chairman

condensed statement of income and appropriation account for the year 1972

1971 I.L.	I.L.
36,739,467	Net operating income, before taxation
17,400,000	Provision for taxation
19,339,467	Net operating income, before extraordinary income
10,586,188	Extraordinary income after taxation
29,925,655	Net income
329,036	Dividend on Preference shares
29,666,599	Net income applicable to Ordinary and "A" Ordinary shares
2,050,019	Balance of profit at beginning of year
31,716,615	
5,000,000	Appropriation to General Reserve
5,000,000	Appropriation to Inner Reserves
	Interim dividends (*)
5,866,140	On ordinary and ordinary "A" shares
17,967,000	Ordinary (11.4% previous year 16.8%)
904,000	Special (previous year 40%)
7,300	Transfer to Preference shares Capital Linkage Reserve
972,475	Bonus to Directors
31,716,615	Balance of Unappropriated Profit as at December 31, 1972
	28,744,899

(*) will be submitted for approval as final dividend to the General Meeting of shareholders

Notes: An amount of 3,667,500 was transferred in 1972 from the Share Premium Account of the Bank to Reserve for unappropriated distribution of bonus shares at the rate of 20% (see note 11 to the Financial Statements).

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LTD.

We have examined the Statement of Condition of Israel Discount Bank Limited as at December 31, 1972, and the Statement of Income and Appropriation Account for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the above Statement of Condition and Statement of Income and Appropriation Account present fairly, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 1972, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

We also state that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have requested, and that our opinion on the Statement of Condition and Statement of Income and Appropriation Account is given according to the best of the information and the explanations received by us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

We have also examined the Consolidated Statement of Condition of the Bank and its direct Banking Subsidiaries as at December 31, 1972, and the Consolidated Statement of Income and Appropriation Account for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards as we considered necessary in the circumstances. The Financial Statement of the subsidiary company Barclays Discount Bank Limited, whose assets represent approximately 12% of the consolidated assets, was examined by other auditors.

In our opinion, based on our examination and on the opinion of other auditors as noted above, the Consolidated Financial Statements present fairly, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, the financial position of the Bank and its direct Banking Subsidiaries as at December 31, 1972, and the results of their operations for the year then ended, and the above Financial Statements of the Bank are drawn up in accordance with the Securities Regulations (Presentation of Financial Statements) 1969 and in accordance with Sections 107 and 108 of the Companies Ordinance.

January 28, 1973

Haik & Haik
Certified Public Accountants (Rev.)





ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LTD.

AND ITS DIRECT BANKING SUBSIDIARIES

notes to the financial statements as at december 31, 1972

General:

The Notes to the Financial Statements relate to the Financial Statements of the Bank, and to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank and its direct Banking Subsidiaries, as mentioned in the following paragraph b, except in cases where it is mentioned in a note that it relates to subsidiary companies, and therefore to the Consolidated Financial Statements only.

Principles of Consolidation:

- (1) The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Israel Discount Bank Limited (hereinafter "the Bank") and the accounts of its direct Banking Subsidiaries (over 50% equity or voting) - Barclays Discount Bank Limited - Consolidated (49.9% of equity and 50.1% of its voting power owned) (hereinafter "Barclays Bank"), Israel Development and Mortgage Bank Limited (50.1% equity and 57.5% of voting power owned) (hereinafter "Development Bank") and Israel Discount Trust Company - New York (99.6% equity and voting power owned) (hereinafter "Discount Trust").
- (2) The subsidiary companies Barclays Bank and Development Bank were acquired by the Bank at the end of 1972 from the Parent Company, IDB Bankholding Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter "IDB") and from a subsidiary company, Discount Bank Investment Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter "DBIC"), respectively. They were therefore included in the Consolidated Statement of Condition as at December 31, 1972, but were not included in the comparative figures for 1971, and the results of their operations were not included in the Consolidated Statement of Income.
- (3) The Consolidated Financial Statements do not include the following subsidiary companies which are non-Banking Companies:
 - (1) Discount Bank Investment Corporation - DBIC (sold to Parent Company subsequent to the date of the Statement of Condition - see Note 23a).
 - (2) A number of other non-significant companies.
- (4) The net excess, amounting to I.L. 175,283, of the cost of the investment in the said subsidiaries over their book value, was deducted in the Consolidated Statement of Condition from "Other Capital Reserves (including Share Premium Account)" (see Note 11).

Liabilities and Assets in foreign currency or linked to the rate of the U.S. Dollar, or to any other foreign currency and those linked to the Index (except securities which are stated as explained in Note 3, and Fixed Assets which were recorded at the rate existing at the time of acquisition) are stated in the Financial Statements as follows:

- (a) In foreign currency or linked to foreign currency: at the official rate of exchange of the Dollar as of the date of the Statement of Condition, or at other official rates (rate of the Dollar at the date of the Statement of Condition was I.L. 4.20 = \$1.00; 1971: I.L. 4.20 = \$1.00).
- (b) Those linked to the Cost of Living Index: at the index of November 1972 (1971: at the index of November 1971).
- (c) Those linked to the Mortgage Index: at the last index published as of the date of the Statement of Condition.
- (d) Those linked to the Cost of Living Index, or not linked, by option: with the addition of interest, or lower interest and linkage differences, whichever is higher.
- (e) Linkage differences and interest accrued were included in the assets and liabilities in the Statement of Condition in the item "Other Accounts".

Securities:

a. Debentures:

1. In accordance with directives issued by the Israel Examiner of Banks, approved investment debentures and other debentures are stated in the Financial Statement in the items "Securities" and "Other Accounts" as follows:

- (a) Approved investment debentures bearing, by option, interest, or a lower interest and linkage differences, at the highest of the above calculation - at cost plus* interest or a lower interest and linkage differences, as above.
- (b) Other quoted debentures - at cost plus* interest, or a lower interest and linkage differences, whichever is higher; or at market, whichever is lower.
- (c) Other unquoted debentures - at cost plus* interest and linkage differences.

* Linkage differences and interest accrued on all the above mentioned debentures were included in the Statement of Condition in the item "Other Accounts".

2. In the following table linkage differences and interest accrued, which were included in the Statement of Condition in "Other Accounts" as mentioned above, were added to the cost of the debentures as stated in the Financial Statements with the exception of securities held by government bodies which are stated as cost without the current interest.

	As at December 31, 1972				As at December 31, 1971			
	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total
Government of Israel obligations:								
U.S. Government Agencies obligations:								
Subsidiary Company:								
Other:								
Total	57,549,599	115,711,090	132,240,964	305,501,653	35,971,003	181,780,964	114,139,749	331,891,716
OTHER DEBENTURES:								
Government of Israel obligations:								
U.S. Government Agencies obligations:								
Subsidiary Company:								
Other:								
Total	5,119,502	15,743,824	14,797,054	35,660,380	4,508,094	16,584,207	14,599,787	35,692,088
TREASURY NOTES	44,920,551			44,920,551	45,146,320			45,146,320
Grand Total	107,589,652	131,454,914	147,038,018	386,082,584	85,625,417	198,365,171	128,739,536	372,729,124

Notes to the Statement of Condition in the following items:

	As at December 31, 1972				As at December 31, 1971			
	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total
Government of Israel obligations:								
Treasury notes:								
U.S. Government Agencies obligations:								
Other:								
Total	57,549,599	115,711,090	132,240,964	305,501,653	35,971,003	181,780,964	114,139,749	331,891,716

	As at December 31, 1972				As at December 31, 1971			
	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total
Government of Israel obligations:								
U.S. Government Agencies obligations:								
Subsidiary Company:								
Other:								
Total	57,549,599	115,711,090	132,240,964	305,501,653	35,971,003	181,780,964	114,139,749	331,891,716

	As at December 31, 1972				As at December 31, 1971			
	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total
Government of Israel obligations:								
U.S. Government Agencies obligations:								
Subsidiary Company:								
Other:								
Total	57,549,599	115,711,090	132,240,964	305,501,653	35,971,003	181,780,964	114,139,749	331,891,716

	As at December 31, 1972				As at December 31, 1971			
	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total
Government of Israel obligations:								
U.S. Government Agencies obligations:								
Subsidiary Company:								
Other:								
Total	57,549,599	115,711,090	132,240,964	305,501,653	35,971,003	181,780,964	114,139,749	331,891,716

	As at December 31, 1972				As at December 31, 1971			
	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total
Government of Israel obligations:								
U.S. Government Agencies obligations:								
Subsidiary Company:								
Other:								
Total	57,549,599	115,711,090	132,240,964	305,501,653	35,971,003	181,780,964	114,139,749	331,891,716

	As at December 31, 1972				As at December 31, 1971			
	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total
Government of Israel obligations:								
U.S. Government Agencies obligations:								
Subsidiary Company:								
Other:								
Total	57,549,599	115,711,090	132,240,964	305,501,653	35,971,003	181,780,964	114,139,749	331,891,716

	As at December 31, 1972				As at December 31, 1971			
	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total	Approved investment debentures	Other quoted debentures	Other unquoted debentures	Total
Government of Israel obligations:								
U.S. Government Agencies obligations:								
Subsidiary Company:								
Other:								
Total	57,549,599	115,711,090	132,240,964	305,501,653	35,971,003	181,780,964	114,139,749	331,891,716

4. The Bank's New York branches and Discount Trust are subject to the rules, regulations and supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York. Accordingly, securities and cash totalling \$16,451,576 (1971: \$11,816,086) were deposited and pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes.

5. In Barclays Bank's loans are included certain doubtful debts which were taken over from Barclays Bank International Limited. Since under the terms of the transfer agreement, Barclays Bank International Limited assumed the responsibility for payment of these doubtful debts, together with interest thereon, no provision for losses thereof has been made in the accounts.

6. The contributions to Severance Pay Funds, with the addition of the profits accumulated therein as at the date of the Statement of Condition, are included in the assets and liabilities under the heading "Other Accounts". The value of the assets of the Severance Pay Funds (insurance policy in a subsidiary company) covers the full liability of the Bank in respect of severance pay due to employees as of the date of the Statement of Condition.

7. Issue expenses, amounting to I.L. 1,144,222, in respect of shares and debentures issued by Development Bank, were included in the Consolidated Statement of Condition under the heading "Other Accounts", and are amortized at an annual rate of 20%.

8. "Banks' Premises, Other Property and Equipment" include additions, rental rights and payments on account. Part of the buildings are registered in the name of nominees or are not yet registered in the name of the Bank; there is a commitment in respect of buildings under construction amounting to about I.L. 1,330,000 (1971: I.L. 647,000).

Depreciation of Banks' premises, other property and equipment is computed at accepted rates on the straight-line method.

9. The Bank has entered into a lease for the building at 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, and for part of the building at 509 Fifth Avenue, New York, terminating in 2002 with an option to renew with respect to the premises at 511 Fifth Avenue for an additional 20 years.

The Bank uses a substantial part of these buildings for its requirements and sublets several floors to other tenants.

The net annual rental, including participation in expenses, payable to the Bank by tenants is approximately \$649,000 (1971: \$560,000).

The yearly net cost to the Bank in respect of the above, including maintenance, is about \$595,000 (1971: \$665,000).

The Bank has also additional obligations (not significant in amount) under leases beyond 1972 of premises in Israel.

Preference Shares:

- (a) 7 1/2% Redeemable Preference Shares:
The dividend, payable on the above mentioned shares at the annual rate of 7 1/2%, is linked to the official rate of exchange of the Israeli Pound to the United States Dollar as it was at the time of the issuance, that is I.L. 4.20 = \$1.00.

In the event of a winding up these shareholders will be entitled to receive the nominal value paid for these shares after full payment to the holders of 6% Cumulative Preference Shares (see the following Note 10b).

- (b) 6% Cumulative Preference Shares:
The dividends and rights of the holders of these shares are linked to the rate of exchange of the Israeli Pound to the Sterling Pound as it was at the time of the issuance, that is I.L. 5.40 = £1.00.

At the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the Statement of Condition each Preference shareholder is entitled to an annual dividend totalling I.L. 5.95 and to a part in a winding up of I.L. 98.00.

Other Capital Reserves (including Share Premium Account):

	The Bank		Consolidated	
	1972	1971	1972	1971
	I.L.	I.L.	I.L.	I.L.
a. Share Premium Account:				
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,290,041	12,290,041	12,290,041	12,290,041
Less: Transfer to Reserve for proposed distribution of bonus shares	6,983,500	-	6,983,500	-
Balance at the end of the year	5,306,541	12,290,041	5,306,541	12,290,041
	1972	1971	1972	1971
	I.L.	I.L.	I.L.	I.L.
b/c	5,306,541	12,290,041	5,306,541	12,290,041

	The Bank		Consolidated	
	1972	1971	1972	1971
	I.L.	I.L.	I.L.	I.L.
b. Capital Reserve arising from consolidation of financial statements:				
Balance at the beginning of the year			1,226,976	(566,133)
Additions (deductions) arising from consolidation in the financial year			(1,402,250)	1,793,109
Balance at the end of the year			(175,283)	1,226,976
Total	5,306,541	12,290,041	5,131,258	13,517,017

General Reserve and Unappropriated Profits:

	The Bank		Consolidated	
	1972	1971	1972	1971
	I.L.	I.L.	I.L.	I.L.
a. General Reserves:				
Balance at the beginning of the year	24,708,339	19,708,339	24,708,339	19,708,339
Add: Transfer from the Appropriation Account in the financial year	15,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000
Balance at the end of the year	39,708,339	24,708,339	39,708,339	24,708,339
b. Unappropriated profits (see Appropriation Account)	2,875,750	972,475	3,622,287	1,629,155
Total	42,584,089	25,680,814	43,330,626	26,337,494

Capital Notes, in the Bank I.L. 53,902,800 - in the Consolidation I.L. 88,342,800:

- (a) In May, 1972, the Bank issued and sold to investors in the United States at par \$7,834,000 (I.L. 32,902,800) 8% Capital Notes to be retired between 1975-1984. Part of the proceeds of the sale of the Capital Notes was used to repay the outstanding 5 1/2% Capital Notes 1968-1979 amounting to \$2,668,000 (I.L. 11,205,600). The Capital Notes may be prepaid, in whole or in part, at the option of the Bank, at a premium. The obligation to pay principal and interest on the Capital Notes is subordinated to deposits and other obligations of the Bank's branches in New York, but it has preferential rights to the excess of the assets of the New York branches of the Bank. Should the excess of the assets of the Bank's New York branches of the Capital Notes, they will be paid-off from the Bank's other assets. This obligation will be subordinated to deposits and other liabilities of the Bank and will be paid before payment is made on account of share capital. The Capital Notes contain certain restrictions as to long-term borrowings by the Bank and the creation of mortgages, liens or encumbrances upon the Bank's real property, as well as restrictions on the payment of cash dividends. As at December 31, 1972, the Bank was entitled to pay up to approximately I.L. 25,000,000 cash dividends.

- (b) In December, 1972, the Bank issued and sold to PEC Israel Economic Corporation, New York, at par \$5,000,000 (I.L. 21,000,000) Capital Notes to be retired between 1975-1984. These Capital Notes may be prepaid, in whole or in part, from time to time, at the option of the Bank, at par with addition of accrued interest and without premium. The obligation to pay principal and interest on the Capital Notes is subordinated to deposits, to the 8% Capital Notes which were issued in May 1972 (see section (a) above) and to other obligations of the Bank. These Capital Notes bear 5% basic annual interest with an addition of 1% annual interest for every 5% dividend payable by the Bank on its Ordinary Shares (with adjustments in case of distribution of bonus shares or stock splits) above the first 5% dividend payable as mentioned above; in any case the annual interest will not exceed 8 1/2%.

- (c) The Capital Notes item in the Consolidated Statement of Condition includes Capital Notes of \$9,200,000 (I.L. 34,440,000) issued and sold by Barclays Bank, mainly to Barclays Bank International Ltd., London. They are subordinated to deposits and other liabilities of Barclays Bank, and are redeemable in five equal annual instalments commencing in the year 1977.

The terms of issue of the Capital Notes provide, inter alia, for certain restrictions on obtaining loans and indebtedness not in the ordinary course of business of Barclays Bank. Interest on the notes is payable semi-annually at a rate at which six months' deposits of similar amounts and currency are offered to first class banks in the London inter-bank market by Barclays Bank International Limited, London. Interest in respect of the period of six months up to 30th June, 1973, has been fixed at 6 7/10% p.a. (30th June, 1972 - 6% p.a.).

- (d) The principal and interest of all Capital Notes mentioned above are repayable in United States Dollars.

Debentures issued by Development Bank:

- (a) These debentures are secured by a floating charge on the property of Development Bank.
- (b) In respect of par value I.L. 15,000,000 debentures series, linked to the index or not linked, by option, which are in the process of issuance, an amount of I.L. 5,000,000 has been received up to the date of the Statement of Condition.
- (c) During 1972, a series of I.L. 6,000,000, registered, debentures were issued, to be retired between 1975-1984. They are convertible to Ordinary Shares of I.L. 1 each, at a conversion rate of 200%, subject to adjustment in accordance with the terms of issue of these debentures.

15. The item "Deposits of Banking Institutions" in the Consolidated Statement of Condition includes an amount of I.L. 11,500,000 received by Barclays Bank from Bank of Israel, which is secured by certain securities of Barclays Bank at the customary terms of Bank of Israel.

16. The item "Deposits and funds borrowed from Bank of Israel and Banking Institutions for loan purposes" includes I.L. 177,765,653 (1971: I.L. 152,207,287) in the Statement of Condition of the Bank, and I.L. 249,1



ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LTD.

abridged statements of condition
of direct banking subsidiaries
as at 31st december 1972

BARCLAYS DISCOUNT BANK LTD.

	1972 IL.	1971 IL.
ASSETS		
Cash and Banks	436,899,000	322,892,000
Securities	41,057,000	36,836,000
Deposit with the Israel Treasury	17,152,000	16,435,000
Loans and other Accounts	423,899,000	327,892,000
Bank Premises and Equipment	19,593,000	19,951,000
Customers' Liabilities	144,917,000	156,573,000
	1,083,517,000	880,579,000
LIABILITIES		
Share Capital	22,000,000	22,000,000
Capital Notes	34,440,000	34,440,000
Reserves and Unappropriated Profits	1,234,000	-
Deposits and Other Accounts	880,926,000	667,566,000
Liabilities on account of Customers	144,917,000	156,573,000
	1,083,517,000	880,579,000

THE ISRAEL DEVELOPMENT AND MORTGAGE BANK LTD.

	1972 IL.	1971 IL.
ASSETS		
Cash and Banks	2,723,000	1,307,000
Securities	4,284,000	2,755,000
Loans and Other Accounts	393,383,000	313,001,000
Premises and Equipment	1,323,000	1,321,000
	401,713,000	318,384,000
LIABILITIES		
Share Capital	14,048,000	11,665,000
Reserves and Unappropriated Profits	10,961,000	7,250,000
Debentures, Deposits and Other Accounts	376,704,000	294,469,000
	401,713,000	318,384,000

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.

	1972 IL.	1971 IL.
ASSETS		
Cash and Banks	35,716,309	27,207,039
Securities	1,828,107	1,400,074
Loans and Other Accounts	70,747,679	58,341,934
Bank Premises and Equipment	663,444	661,541
Customers' Liabilities	30,514,398	21,091,679
	139,469,937	108,702,267
LIABILITIES		
Share Capital	3,525,000	3,525,000
Reserves and Unappropriated Profits	3,384,594	2,258,289
Deposits and Other Accounts	102,045,942	81,827,299
Liabilities on account of Customers	70,514,398	21,091,679
	139,469,937	108,702,267

dance news

dora sowden

Tap, with a
difference,
is back

"TAP is here again," said Hassia Levy-Agron, director of the Rubin Academy Dance Department in Jerusalem, where an American dancer Anne Wilson was conducting a one-morning "Tap Dance Workshop." Hassia Levy agreed, however, that today it is "Tap with a Difference."

Anne Wilson, who has given lecture-demonstrations about the evolution of ballet during her many visits to Israel, has recently been dealing with the development of tap dance and jazz. The workshop on January 22 was another new aspect of her work which will include a lecture demonstration in the Tel Aviv Museum this Wednesday.

As she introduced 32 girls to the intricacies of tap, she began always with the pose and poise of the classical style in arm and leg positions. She showed the jumps and stretches, the hops and "touches." She demonstrated the difference between "step" and "slip" movements of the feet, and what must be done with heel and toe. She illustrated the "Waits clog" and the "time step."

"Shuffle into Buffalo," she said — and they followed. "Thanks for the Buggy Ride" was a rhythm she used for another sequence. At the piano Moshe Borenstein plunged into jazz as easily as he does classical and romantic beats. "Let's try the nightclub kick," said Anne Wilson. "Blues," she asked of the pianist. The steps became more complicated. "Think you are dancing on a drum," she advised the dancers, "and keep to the middle."

Sitting near the piano, Gertrud Kraus, doyenne of Israel's dance teachers, watched the class and went through the motions with her suede shoes. "Will this be a regular course at the Academy?" "If we can get the kind of teacher we need — or if Anne Wilson is here again," said Hassia Levy.

AN American who signs only as "Golden Gate" has sent \$2 from San Francisco to the Batsheva-Bat Dor Dance Society for Russian dancer Valery Panov. The sender writes: "I saw him in 'Don Quixote' last year in Leningrad and thought he was the greatest dancer in the world." The San Francisco "Chronicle" had reported Valery Panov's telephone conversation in which he told the Society that he was "in a desperate position" and was subsisting on contributions from abroad.

Mr. Ben Aroyo, public relations officer of the National Opera Ballet, has informed me that the company has also been absorbing immigrants. Most recent among them is Russian choreographer Fima Tschetkov who has danced and choreographed for various companies. Another newcomer is Cornelia Bensdorf, who was the leading ballerina of the Bucharest Opera Ballet before coming to Israel. Anna Marie Hepp still ranks with her as soloist of the company, which has added to its numbers but is anxious to recruit more male dancers.

The High Court of Justice dismissed a petition for an order nisi calling upon the Attorney-General to show cause why he should not rescind his order to the Israel Police to deliver summonses to the petitioners to appear and stand trial in the Military Court in Hebron.

The petitioners, who are residents of Israel, had been brought before the Military Court in Hebron and charged with disseminating a political document without permission from the Military Governor and with attempting to influence public opinion in Hebron in a manner likely to prejudice public order. The Military Court agreed to release them on bail and they were returned to Israel territory.

They are now appearing again before the Military Court in Hebron after having received summonses delivered by an Israeli policeman on the strength of an order issued by the Attorney-General on the basis of section 4(a) of the Emergency Regulations (Areas) held by the Defence Army of Israel (Criminal Jurisdiction and Legal Assistance), 1967, which provides that:

"If there be a reasonable basis for assuming that a person has committed an offence punishable under a proclamation or order issued by a Military Commander in one of the areas, and that person is in Israel, the Attorney-General may order that person to be arrested by a policeman, or military policeman, and handed over... for prosecution in a military court in that area." The petitioners applied to the Attorney-General to withdraw the order he had given to the police and after meeting with a reasoned refusal petitioned the High Court of Justice.

The first petitioner appeared on behalf of the petitioners.

Justice Sussman, who delivered the decision of the High Court, agreed at the outset with the petitioners that section 4(a) of the Emergency Regulations vested the Attorney-General with the discretion to decide whether to issue an order under the provisions of the section or not. However, he held, he could find no fault with the Attorney-General's exercise of his discretion in the present case.

In explaining this conclusion, Justice Sussman pointed out that the petitioners had based their petition on the argument that as, in their opinion, the occupied areas are not part of Israel and therefore not subject to Israel sovereignty, therefore the delivery of a person to the

One-man psychological w

Be gentle with
the bus smoke

By RABBI L. RABINOWITZ

I DO not know whether the heading "Get Tough on Bus Smokers" purports to be an accurate translation of what Mr. Victor Shantov, the Minister of Health, actually wrote to the Egged and Dan bus companies in his appeal to them to take steps to enforce the by-laws against smoking on urban routes (Jerusalem Post, January 29) or whether it is an imaginative paraphrase by the headline writer. However, the case may be, my noteworthy experience in the one-man war I am waging against this evil in Jerusalem tends to indicate clearly that if one has to get results one should employ the opposite tactic of being gentle with the offenders!

It has indeed been a one-man war. Every attempt on my part to enlist added recruits, voluntary or conscript, has been thwarted. I have communicated with the Inspector of Transport, whose title appears on the notices in the buses informing the public that smoking is forbidden; he briefly told me that nothing could be done. I applied to the police; they answered me with every justification that they have more urgent jobs to do. An appeal to the Mayor to which I shall refer later produced the same negative results. And so it has remained a one-man war.

Two phases

That war has fallen into two phases, the one meeting with almost complete defeat, the other with a considerable degree of victory. It was the former which adhered to the policy "Get Tough on Bus Smokers." I remonstrated with them, pointing sternly to the notices in the bus; in some extreme cases I even snatched the burning cigarette from their fingers and stubbed it out, inviting them to take legal action against me.

The results were lamentable. Hardly an offender ceased his breach of law. At best my appeals were ignored; at worst I was answered with vituperation, insults and even threats. "Ma tokpat lecha?" "Since when are you a policeman?" "Don't teach me the law." One "gentleman" menacingly asked me if I wanted him to stick the burning end of the cigarette in my eye, and looked as though he meant it. In short, total failure.

Nor are the drivers and ticket sellers free from blame, although smoking by them while on duty is not as widespread as one might suppose. On one occasion I urgently quoted to a smoking driver the Talmudic proverb: "If the flames have devoured the cedar, what shall the lowly hyssop do?" "Ma atts oach?" he said to me crossly. I "translated": "If the driver himself smokes, what shall a passenger do?" "Now I know what you are talking about," he said — and went on smoking.

On two red-letter occasions I was actually witness to a rare sight, that of the driver-ticket seller refus-

ing to allow passengers to get on the bus with lighted cigarettes. One of those occasions I asked for his name and identity card and wrote to Egged, asking out for praise, and received a letter in the interim about Egged. But surely this hero even greater credit than that I hereby cite him: Ze'ev Ben-ran, identity No. 714181. As far as my private war was concerned I had no reason for satisfaction. And then came phase 2, that of "Be Tough" — "Be Gentle."

Without a word

With the approval of Mr. Teddy Kollek I had cards prepared bearing the legend "Smoking prohibited in urban bus lanes" and the fact that smoking prohibited in urban bus lanes mount the bus and without a single word, hand the card to offender or gently place it on lap, and take my seat — if the one.

The effect has been astounding. I have to date distributed over such cards and I can state with satisfaction that almost without exception the offenders immediately put out their cigarettes. Never argument, never an objection, transgressor even approaching and said, "Sir, your method is much more effective than a warning or a summons."

I leave it to better psychologists than myself to explain this and almost complete compliance with the request, as compared to the obstinate and obdurate refusal to comply with verbal requests, it a subconscious respect for printed word? Or is it a case of misquoting, of "the soft coming turning away wrath"? Or is it the unexpectedness of it? The remains that it has worked, on two occasions I have seen my displayed on the bus.

Breach of law?

But alas it has remained a man war. Encouraged by success I wrote officially to the mayor suggesting that the Mayor request the police to take to the appointment of superintending policemen, consisting of respect volunteers, who would be authorized to issue warnings against the fraction of by-laws (indeed the throwing of rubbish in streets) but with no rights regard to criminal acts, I offered to mobilize this force.

The reply came not from Mayor, but from one of his deputies, Yehoshua Matza, who holds portfolio for the Beautification Cleanliness of the City, to whom letter had been referred. It informed me, inter alia, that such an appointment would be illegal.

Who knows but that I may formally charged with a breach of the law for distributing such cards without authority?

EXTRADITION FROM THE 'AREAS' NOT NECESSARY

In the Supreme Court sitting
as High Court of Justice
Before the Deputy President (Justice
Sussman) Justices Wilton and
Etzioni

Arye Arnon and Others, Petitioners,
v. Attorney-General 2. Inspector-
General of Police, Respondents (H.C.
507/720).

LAW
REPORT

Edited by Doris Luskin

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1972

jurisdiction of a military court in Hebron was equivalent to extradition, and extradition in this case was repugnant to section 2 of the Extradition Law, 1954 (which restricts extradition proceedings to the existence of a reciprocity agreement between Israel and the country seeking the extradition), since there is no reciprocal extradition agreement between Israel and Jordan. There are many reasons for dismissing this argument, he held, but he would content himself with two. First, the Emergency Regulations were made by the Minister of Defence on the basis of section 9(a) of the Law and Administration Ordinance, 1948, and not only have they been validated from time to time by the Knesset, but they have the power in accordance with section 9(b) of the Ordinance, to "alter any law, suspend its effect or modify it." So that even if it were true that handing over a person to be tried by a military court in the areas were equivalent to extraditing him — which it is not — the Extradition Law would have to give precedence to the Emergency Regulations which is a special and later law.

His second reason, continued Justice Sussman, lies in the fact that in accordance with section 1 of the Extradition Law, extradition means handing over a person in Israel to another state, whereas Jordan, although it is indisputably a different state from Israel, no longer has any sovereignty over the areas, the *de facto* sovereignty having passed to Israel since the Six Day War. This latter state of affairs, he pointed out, derives from a rule of international law, recognized by all peoples, which states that the occupying power takes over the sovereignty of the state whose territory has been conquered by it. This rule also finds expression in article 43 of the Hague Convention, which provides that an occupying power must exercise its sovereignty in the occupied area and must fulfil certain obligations to-

wards the civilian population in any case in which state occupation. The question, therefore, said Justice Sussman, of extraditing anyone from Israel to the areas simply does not arise. For the prohibition against extraditing anyone from Israel in the absence of any reciprocal agreement with the receiving state applies only to handing a person to another sovereign state which can exercise its jurisdiction over him, and does not apply when the *de facto* sovereignty of the other state is also in the hands of the State of Israel.

Justice Sussman then went on to dismiss the petitioners' argument that they were being charged with a political offence, whereas section 10(2) of the Extradition Law and under the principle of international law a person cannot be prosecuted for an offence of a political nature which was committed outside the State. As already said, he held, the Extradition Law does not apply to the petitioners, in any case their argument completely ignores the obligation placed on the occupying power by article 43 of the Hague Convention to exercise its sovereignty in the occupied area, and regular civilian life.

Justices nor any courts have expressed any doubts that they wish to achieve this latter purpose. Military government may not even completely prohibit all political activity in an occupied area, and may apply the sanction of criminal law to whoever transgresses this prohibition.

In conclusion, Justice Sussman dismissed the petitioners' argument that the Attorney-General's was repugnant to Article 64 of the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians, pointing out that the Convention applies to the population of the areas but not to the petitioners who are all residents, and some of whom even Israel nationals.

Petition dismissed.

Decision given on December 1972.

הכאן שני האוכל

Intensive care unit is saving new-borns at Bikur Holim

By Moron Medini
Special to The Post

THOUT fanfare or ribbon cutting ceremony, Bikur Holim Hospital in Jerusalem has recently inaugurated an intensive care unit for new-borns. This unit, the first of its kind in Israel, is headed by Rena Gail and is designed to prevent or alleviate a number of complications which could result in death of new-born babies.

Statistics show that the majority of infants who do not survive their first year, die during the first week of life. They belong to a number of categories, among them "high babies" whose mothers are ill during pregnancy, have taken medication or are addicted to drugs; another group are the "small for babies" whose weight through pregnancy was small but are after nine months there are premature babies and those whose pregnancy was complicated. The purpose of the intensive care unit is to prevent infant mortality immediately after birth, and to improve the health of those born with problems. He obstetricians are the first to trouble. They know if a baby is small for date, they know the state of health of the mother. Acting of their diagnosis, treatment is planned. The task of the paediatricians is to work closely with the obstetrician, to know as much in advance as possible which baby is likely to have problems after birth, and to have them from other babies and him preventive treatment.

A graduate of the Hadassah Medical School, Dr. Gail has recently returned from Michigan State University, where she undertook special training in the intensive care of premature and high-risk new-borns. There, she observed the operation of such an intensive care unit, was able to interest members of the Lansing and the Detroit communities to provide some of the services of such a unit in Jerusalem.

SPECIAL INTEREST

Dr. Jack Ruby contributed the unit, and under Dr. Gail's direction, the communities purchased the equipment which was sent to Bikur Holim. It was recently installed there under the direction of Dr. who received much encouragement from the head of the Obstetrics and Gynaecology department, M. Golan, and the head of the paediatric departments, Dr. A. Shalomov, Dr. Helena Kagan, the head of Israeli paediatrics, has also a special interest in the new unit.

The unit has fifteen beds and a variety of modern equipment. One of its main functions is to help the infant breathe easier under close supervision. Until now, infants would have been monitored by oxygen masks, but now, oxygen is introduced into their incubators, unadorned quantities of oxygen were covered to be injurious to eyesight and in some cases caused blindness. The new equipment supplies oxygen via oxy-hoods placed over the infant's head at rates proportioned to the concentration of oxygen in the blood, which is monitored continuously. Alarm bells ring if there is a change in the infant's breathing.

The second major problem in such cases is the control of body heat during the first week of life. The usual procedure is to place the infant in an incubator. This has a number of disadvantages. The infant cannot be taken out and feeding, bathing and other treatments have to be carried out under unfavourable conditions. Opening the incubator results in an immediate change in temperature. Furthermore, it was discovered that the incubator is the focus of infection because of the heat and humidity which form ideal conditions for germ incubation.

MUCH EASIER

The new machines have some of the features of the standard incubators, but the infant is completely naked and a special radiator keeps him warm. It is much easier to carry out treatments and easier to bathe and feed him this way. It is also easier to adjust the monitors to sound an alarm when the infant's heartbeat or breathing rate change than to have a nurse check them manually every fifteen minutes.

In view of the teaching service of this unit, Hadassah Medical School has assisted with some of the problems involved in importing the equipment. Dr. D. Erlich, Bikur Holim's Medical Director, explains that the financial burden of running the unit will however fall on his hospital. The various insurance companies as well as the National Insurance do not yet recognize the intensive treatment of infants as falling within their scope although treatment is far more expensive. Frequent lab tests are required and technicians have to keep the machines working properly at all times. Costs can run to about IL200 a day, whereas a patient is normally charged IL91 a day.

The intensive care unit has already reduced death and also morbidity. Untreated premature babies can later develop neurological and psychomotor disturbances. If treated in time these can be eliminated. The new unit is now in its running-in period. Dr. Gail says there is still much to learn and improve, but she is proud of the fact that Jerusalem's Bikur Holim has such a unit which exists only in large teaching hospitals and research centres abroad. She hopes that other hospitals in Israel will soon set up intensive care units and in this way save more lives and much anguish.

(Dr. Medini's new-born daughter, who contracted pneumonia in an incubator, was treated in this unit and is now at home, a healthy infant.)

Wedding in Saigon



South Vietnam's President Thieu took time off on January 21 to see his daughter married. The young couple are seen here right after the ceremony in the garden of the bridegroom's home. (APF — Israel Sun)

Drug that aids pregnancies called cancer 'time bomb'

By Delos Smith
NEW YORK (UPI). — It is hard to believe a drug given to a pregnant woman could act like a time bomb by causing cancer years later in her developing child if it happened to be female.

Even some scientists have found it hard to believe. But the statistical and circumstantial evidence is tightening around the drug, Diethylstilbestrol (DES), and the authoritative word is that countless young women between 12 and 25 years old are "at risk."

The risk resulted from pregnancies which were preserved against the threat of miscarriage by DES or chemically related drugs.

DES is a synthetic estrogen, the basic hormone of femaleness. In the late 1940s it came into wide medical use as a means of maintaining pregnancies.

The size of the "at risk" population is unknown. The first associations with the genital tract cancer appeared in the late 1960s. The danger flag has been flying in medical circles since then and presumably DES use in pregnancy has stopped.

The authoritative recommendation is that of Dr. Arthur L. Herbst and his associates in keeping a registry of the specific cancer at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. More than 200 doctors in all parts of the country have now registered 91 cases.

The patients were 3 to 25 years old. The pregnancy histories of the 91 mothers are known. Forty-nine received DES or a related synthetic estrogen. Nine received drugs which have not been identified. Only eight received no drugs.

The malignancy in female offspring can be a virulent form of cancer with an 18 per cent mortality and an additional 8 per cent recurrence rate," Herbst said in his report to the New England Journal of Medicine. He emphasized the

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MASTER PLAN FOR HOMES FOR RETARDED

By Ernie Meyer
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A MASTER plan to provide 2,592 new places in homes for retarded children and to solve the problem of their treatment over the next six years has been worked out by Welfare Ministry experts. The plan was submitted to the Public Council for the Retarded in Tel Aviv last week.

Welfare Ministry Director-General Dr. Meir Kurtz, speaking about the plan said it is based on the latest research and on the experience gained by the Ministry since it established a separate service for the retarded ten years ago. At its inception in April 1962, the new unit's budget was IL2.5m, but it has grown to IL19.2m this year, he said.

Illustrating the growth of the service, Dr. Kurtz said that it takes care of 1,415 wards in its kindergarten and day centres today, compared with only 250 ten years ago. Sheltered workshops, train 929 retarded youngsters now (50 in 1962) and 2,592 places will be at their parents' homes (40 in 1962).

Last year 3,451 retarded were taken care of in institutions, three times the number of ten years ago. Of that total almost 1,400 were in five Government institutions, while over 1,900 were lodged in 43 public and private institutions. Only 179 youngsters were placed with foster parents.

The Ministry also maintains three diagnostic stations, which since their establishment have examined 3,700 children.

Dr. Kurtz stressed that there is a backlog of 564 cases awaiting admission to institutions now. Of the 2,592 new places to be made available over the next six years, about 700 will be in existing institutions which will be expanded, the rest in new institutions still to be established.

An institution with 432 places is under construction at Dimona. Others with the same number of places are planned for Netivot in the Western Negev and Carmel in Galilee. Institutions will also be

Million dollars for Chanel's secretary

PARIS (AP). — A FRENCH court has frozen the 40-million-dollar will of the late couturiere, Gabrielle Coco Chanel, after the mysterious discovery of a letter that authorizes her secretary a million dollars.

The original will, drawn up in 1965, has only some family members, old employees and a number of charities as beneficiaries.

Jean-Francois Mironnet, 39, the secretary, has undertaken legal action to block distribution of the funds. His case, in part, is based on a letter that a Paris book dealer said fell out of a volume in Miss Chanel's collection.

Addressed to her Swiss attorney, Dr. Gutstein of Zurich, the letter, seized by the Court, said: "If something happens to me I want Francois to be paid a million dollars from my account in Switzerland. I want him to be given my house in Lausanne with the furniture and I want him to be given my jewellery that he will distribute as I told him."

A handwriting expert engaged by the attorney in charge of the will has said that the letter is a counterfeit, but another graphologist, hired by Mironnet's lawyers, maintains it is genuine.

Georges Izard, attorney for the Chanel family, said Mironnet would not likely produce the letter as evidence in his case because it would be challenged as a falsification, requiring several more years in court to sort out.

Arguments on the will begin in late February.

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FOOD FOR PEACE

During a visit to the Greek Catholic School and Orphanage of the Salvatorians Sisters in Nazareth, Mr. Jack Butten, Counselor of Economic Affairs at the United States Embassy, tastes new dishes prepared with blessed proteins supplied under the "Food for Peace" programme by the United States Government. The programme is administered here by the Hadassah Council in Israel (Mrs. Rhoda Cohen is chairman of this project), and supplements the diets of more than 16,000 children throughout the country.

PENFRIENDS

India, would like to have Israeli pen-friends. He collects stamps.

LYN COLLINS (17), of Bay Road, Victoria Harbour, South Australia, Australia, would like to have young Israeli pen-friends. She plays the piano and the guitar and collects almost anything.

OLYMPIA SPOULAN (22), c/o Mr. M. Alkhamisy, 1A P. & T. Quarters, Main Road, Marine Beach, Lagos State, Nigeria, would like to have Israeli pen-friends. He is interested in music, travel and religion.

JOSEPH MANDEN

at Melchior's Home, Theobaldsgate, P.O., Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

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Every Thursday, 1-2 p.m.

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Every Thursday, 2-3 p.m.

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Every Thursday, 3-4 p.m.

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HEBREW CONVERSATION

Every Thursday, 8-9 p.m.

HEBREW CONVERSATION

Every Thursday, 9-10 p.m.

HEBREW CONVERSATION

Every Thursday, 10-11 p.m.

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9:00 p.m. INTERNATIONAL
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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5

9:00 p.m. CONCERT (taped) OF
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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6

8:00 p.m. H.O.B.-DO-IT-YOURSELF
COURSE. Talk by M. L.
Fagin: ODD JOBS ABOUT
THE HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7

7:30 p.m. HEBREW CONVERSATION
GROUP

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8

7:45 p.m. BRIDGE
8:30 p.m. PLAY READING

TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS

6:15-7:15 p.m. Mr. Zidkai will advise
on correct purchasing

SATURDAY, FEB. 10

8:00 p.m. Haifa Students —
Ball Room

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CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN FEBRUARY

Wednesday

February 7, 8:00 p.m.
First Meeting of
Z.O.A. CLUB

with Mr. Leonovich,
Executive Director,
Zionist Organization of America

Former Z.O.A. Members
now settled in Israel
are invited to join the 'Hug'

Thursday

February 8, 8:30 p.m.
INSTITUTE OF ISRAEL
STUDIES

(Seminar in English)
Izhak Navon, M.E.
will speak on:

A MEETING OF CULTURES

Sunday

February 11, 8:30 p.m.
In cooperation with
Tel Aviv University
Institute of Archaeology

Prof. Y. Aharoni
will lecture in Hebrew on:
FOUR SEASONS OF
EXCAVATIONS AT
TEL BEERESHEBA

— With Slides —

Thursday

February 15, 8:00 p.m.
BIBLE RESEARCH
(Hebrew)

At 8:30 p.m.
INSTITUTE OF ISRAEL
STUDIES

(Seminar in English)
R. Z. Sobel, Dean,
Faculty of Social Sciences,
Haifa University
will speak on:

ALYA IN A
NON-IDEOLOGICAL PERIOD

Sunday

February 18, 8:30 p.m.
In cooperation with
Tel Aviv University
Institute of Archaeology

Dr. R. Givon
will lecture in Hebrew on:
THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN
SHRINE AT SERABIT
EL-KHADIM, SINAI

At 9:00 p.m.
INSTITUTE OF ISRAEL
STUDIES

Folklore Evening
and Social Get-Together

Monday

February 19, 8:30 p.m.
LIBRARY CIRCLE

Professor Ben-Ami Sharrstein
Chairman Department of
Philosophy
Tel Aviv University
will speak in English on:
THE NATURE OF
MYSTICISM

Thursday

February 22, 8:30 p.m.
INSTITUTE OF ISRAEL
STUDIES

(Seminar in English)
Mr. S. Avizemer,
Hastadot Executive Committee
will speak on:
THE YEMENITES' CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL
BACKGROUND

Sunday

February 25, 8:30 p.m.
In cooperation with
Tel Aviv University
Institute of Archaeology

will lecture in Hebrew on:
EXCAVATIONS IN SINAI:
DEIR EL-BALAH AND
NEBI SALAH

At 9:00 p.m.
Prof. Richard Sherwin
POETRY EVENING
(in English)

REGULAR EVENTS

EVERY MONDAY
At 5 p.m. Newcomers Club
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Ministry and Rotary Women)

8:30 p.m. English Drama Circle

NEGINOT
8:30 p.m.
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Fresh look for old newsprint

By JON DAVIES

THE day may come when "to-morrow's" news will be carried entirely on "yesterday's" paper. This may well be the ultimate effect, already partially achieved, of some eight years of research and practical trials in Britain by Reed Paper and Board, one of the world's major manufacturers of paper.

The problem has been to develop a system whereby reclaimed printed material can be made into fresh clean newsprint on a continuous basis, without incurring uneconomic consumption of wash water or posing undue demands on effluent treatment plant.

Two systems for the de-inking of printed paper on a scale suitable for making newsprint already exist. Both have specific advantages or demerits in terms of yield and quality of de-inked material, water consumption, water quality required, scale of throughput and size of effluent problem. But both are "batch" rather than continuous systems and neither can handle raw material that contains contraries — wire staples, string, polyethylene, pre-lex and so on — or includes a variety of grades of paper.

The urge to develop the Reed system was largely economic. Costs of importing woodpulp into Britain for

the manufacture of newsprint have been rising steadily for some years — as long ago as 1960 the company was investigating the possible utilization of indigenous waste as a supplementary source.

Four years later a proprietary de-inking system was purchased and installed as a pilot plant at one of the company's mills, its designed output being 15 tons a day. This plant has been steadily developed and now produces 40 tons a day — still a mere fraction of the company's total requirements.

The pilot installation works on what is known as the flotation principle — a method in which ink is loosened from the repulped paper by the action of chemicals and is then skimmed off in a series of "flotation" cells. This is perfectly reasonable way of de-inking, but besides being a batch process, unit capital cost can be high, water quality must be very good and the maximum rate of output is limited.

From the Reed point of view, however, the most significant drawbacks were the need to use a uniform grade of paper with no contraries — in order to obviate re-sorting — and the known insufficiency of the right kind of material.

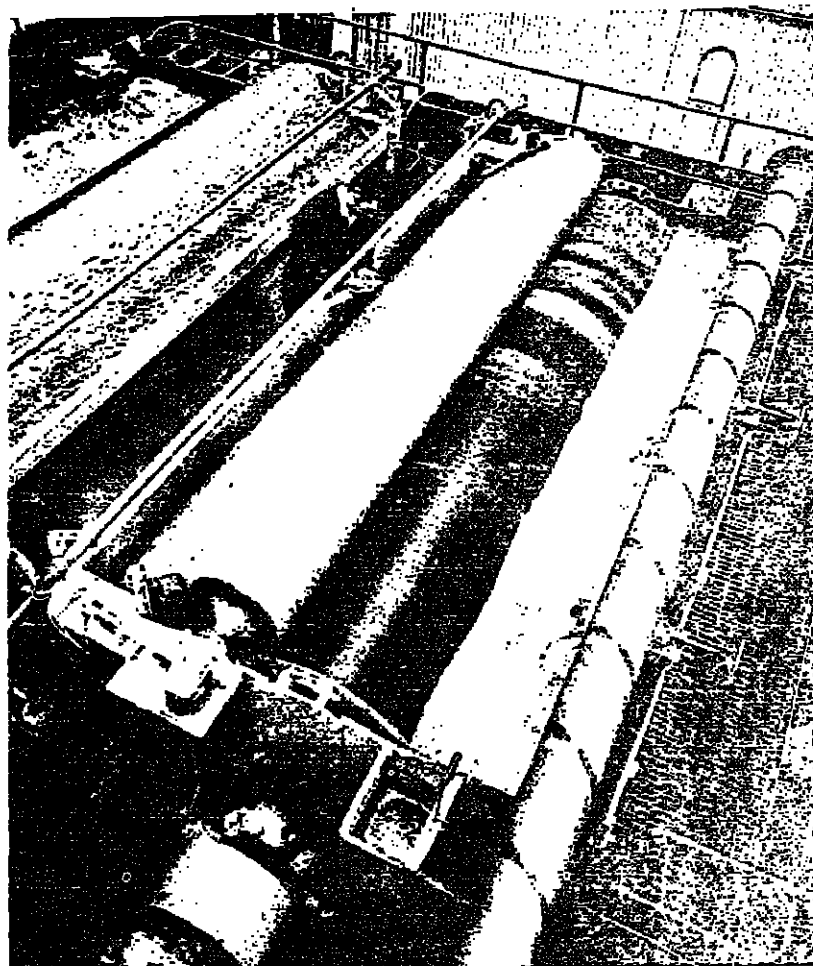
The problem, which was handed to Reed Engineering and Development Services to solve, imposed formidable conditions. For example, to be continuous it had to provide automatic cleaning of contraries, to accept some material other than newsprint and to be a "washing" rather than a flotation process.

But the consumption of water had to be much lower than that of the second of the two established proprietary systems — also a washing process — both from the supply position and in the interests of economic effluent treatment. British statutory requirements for industrial effluents had also to be met.

A short, full-scale assessment trial was carried out, using a new waste paper plant being commissioned for another of the company's projects. The trial, together with a series of laboratory experiments, provided answers which enabled a development programme to be started.

Necessary laboratory work was put in hand to establish optimum chemical formulae for de-inking. Concurrently another programme was launched to ensure that sufficient quantities of raw materials would be available for use when required, that aspect being undertaken by an associated company which specializes in waste paper collection and disposal.

The first experimental plant made under the programme has recently



The chemically treated slushed stock is thickened in the machine shown so that it passes with minimum water content to the next stage. Separated water is reclaimed for re-use.

been extended and will be used to further the ultimate objective of utilizing 100 per cent waste as a source of newsprint as well as to experiment with different grades of paper.

Unsorted banded or baled waste is fed into the plant's pulper by conveyor, the pulper acting also as a separator screen. Controlled amounts of slushing water and de-inking chemicals are added continuously. Disintegrated paper leaves the pulper — also continuously — but this stock contains a variety of heavy contraries which are removed according to their nature as the process advances.

Pulp stock with its water is then pumped through centrifugal cleaners and coarse screens to remove remaining particles of foreign matter such as sand and grit, thence to a thickener where most of the slushing water is reclaimed back to the pulper. Some ink removal takes place in the thickener, so the separated water is diverted through a tank in which the froth of floating ink is skimmed off automatically.

Serial washing There come after final de-fibring there come two serial washing stages in specially adapted devices called frac-

tions. In these the mix of fibres ink and remaining water is skimmed at pressure against woven screens. Both ink and water pass through these, only the fibres being left behind.

Three stages of centrifugal cleaning of the fibrous residue follow. These remove small solid particles, ink and other contraries remaining in the material before it passes over a final thickener. The fibres are then ready for processing on the papermaking machine. Effluent is dealt with in respect of solids separation in a specially modified proprietary device, and biologically in an activated sludge unit. Some of the recovered water is returned to the de-inking plant for re-use.

The strength of the newsprint produced is greater than that made from imported woodpulp. Machine operators claim to prefer the de-inked stock because the paper machine runs more efficiently when it is used.

There seems little doubt that the Reed aim to make newsprint commercially by an increasing re-use of read-once newspapers and periodicals, over-issues and the like can be achieved by the method now being developed. London Press Service

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PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

PRESIDENT Shazar has returned from the U.S., where he attended the funeral of former President Johnson and also held some conversations in connection with the Chief Rabbi. He told a radio interviewer that he was not willing to consider either another full period of office, or even the possible additional year that has recently been discussed. This would require a change in the law and has been proposed largely, it is felt, in order to postpone the need to decide on a new candidate for this important office.

After 25 years, some aspects of the presidency might now be reviewed. There has been some criticism lately of opinions voiced by President Shazar. These did not involve party politics — as they must not — but other matters of public interest. Must a president, on assuming office, be prepared to yield the right to speak out even in private on an issue that appears to him important? What kind of a man would keep silent under all circumstances? Scarcely one who has earned the right to be elevated to the presidency. In that case, we must adjust ourselves to the thought that an opinion on a controversial issue is certain to raise opposition from some quarters, and that there will be criticism.

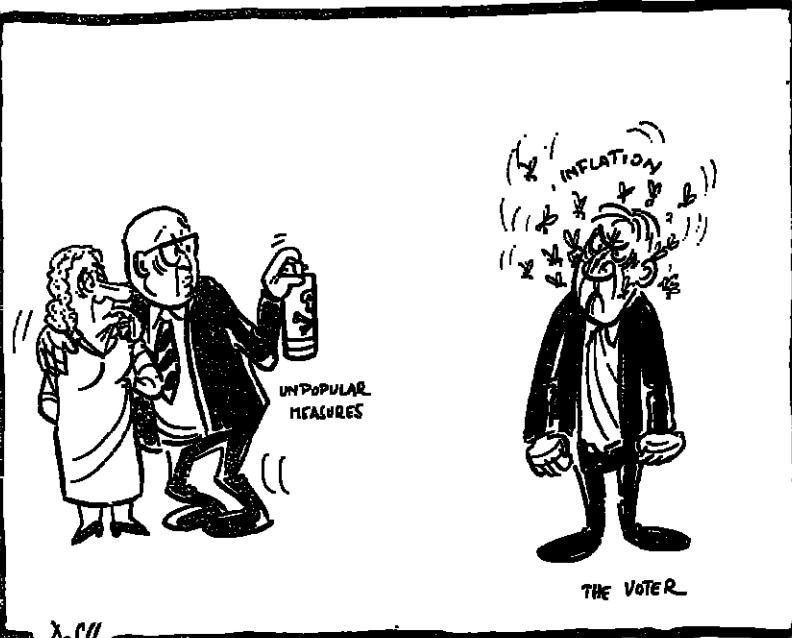
There is enough dissent in Israel, and we shall not seek a president likely to be disputatious or tactlessly hostile to offend citizens' feelings or beliefs, but we should not demand more than a good measure of discretion on his part; certainly not an inhuman silence on principle. There has also been criticism that Presi-

dent Shazar chose to call on the Lubavicher Rebbe, an old friend, in New York. The President pointed out reasonably enough that the Rebbe never leaves his house. Nor was he carrying out the Rebbe's command, which might be considered not in accordance with his office; it was he who wished to pay the visit.

Dignity, in fact, does not derive from protocol, and the State is no longer so new that we must check anxiously at all times to see what other presidents do or do not do. There is some ceremonial with which we might dispense, such as the presence of the Cabinet and a full complement of other dignitaries, as well as a military guard of honour, when a president sets out on a trip such as this one to the U.S. There are fitting and more convenient occasions for ceremonial in Jerusalem, where the ceremony may also take on some meaning.

It has been hoped that the next candidate for the presidency might be chosen from the Sephardi community, previous presidents, having been Ashkenazi, but this plan may not be realized at this time. Whether it is or not, it will need more than a merely ceremonial response to give the State what it needs, a personality that will both in some sense symbolize the State and help to create a unified image in the minds of its citizens. Some relatively young men said to have been canvassed apparently replied that they still looked forward to an active career. Greater unity has become very important, and the search for it will need knowledge of all the peoples in Israel. Activity should be no bar to their effort, and might prove a blessing.

HOW NOT TO MAKE HIM TOO ANGRY? ! . . .



(By arrangement with "Ma'ariv")

ISRAEL PRESS

Attack on Ben-Aharon

Ha'aretz (non-party) attacks Eilat Secretary-General Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, blaming him for inflation since mid-1972. The paper says people should have woken up earlier and demanded an end to inflation. No package deal without wage cuts will stop inflation and the proposal to stabilize prices and taxes in return for a union agreement to forgo retroactive wage increases is ridiculous. The paper praises the Industrialists Association for their constructive proposals to curb inflation.

She'arim (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) says we are all in the same boat. It calls for agreement between the different interests in the economy on an overall plan to stop the wave of price rises. The purchasing power of our salaries is more important than wage rises, the paper says.

Al Hamaishmar (Mapam) deals with the subject of whether the U.S. intends to put pressure on Israel. Referring to reports that the Arabs have secretly asked President Nixon to send Dr. Kissinger to the Middle East, the paper deduces that the Arabs

would prefer a political settlement to the war for which they have been calling at their councils. The very fact that they are looking for a political settlement, is a good sign and offers a challenge to all parties concerned, the paper concludes.

Hatzofe (National Religious) condemns a member of the Supreme Rabbinical Court in Jerusalem who published a manifesto on the matter of the Langer brother and sister, taking issue with Chief Rabbi Goren. The paper accuses this rabbi of a personal attack on the Chief Rabbi and says he ought to resign. The act also does no credit to the Chief Rabbinate, the paper argues.

On the discovery of a suspected spy-ring at Majd El-Shams, Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) comments that it faces the Druse community with the painful question of disloyalty. In spite of their involvement in Israel's political life and contribution to the country's defence, the paper says, the Druse have links with enemies in the Arab countries and can hardly be asked to sever them.

FOREIGN PRESS

Dialogue with Hanoi

The "New York Times" said on Friday: "President Nixon's decision to dispatch Henry Kissinger to Hanoi next week is a beneficial omen for an uncertain peace."

"By pursuing the fruitful dialogue with the North Vietnamese on their devastated home grounds, the presidential envoy should gain a better understanding of the former adversary and of the prospects for the 'era of reconciliation' that was promised in the Paris pact. The talks could help to smooth over some of the inevitable misunderstandings that arise from what the President has described as a 'very intricate' document."

"Mr. Kissinger is also scheduled to discuss plans for U.S. assistance

in reconstruction of North Vietnam as required under the agreement... "Providing assistance to Indochina is undoubtedly a prime topic of the discussions." That Vice-President Agnew has been having with South-East Asian leaders and of those President Nixon plans to hold with President Thieu of South Vietnam in the spring.

"However, if American military disengagement from Indochina is to be lasting, ways must be found to promote political and economic engagement as well. Now is the time for President Nixon to follow the wise precepts of the own Nixon doctrine, desirable economic assistance to the area through neutral international institutions like the United Nations."

CAMBODIA, THAILAND DOUBT PEACE WILL LAST

Long guerrilla war foreseen

By JOHN McBETH

BANGKOK (F.W.P.)—President Nixon's cease-fire agreement has left Thailand and Cambodia with strong doubts over the durability of peace and the gloomy expectation of continued internal insurgency. But while Thailand is likely to flourish further as the U.S. bastion in South-East Asia, Cambodia is confronted with a situation that could grow even more critical.

Unlike Laotian Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma, the government of Marshal Lon Nol has no framework for a peaceful settlement to its internal troubles. Indeed, the stage is set for a protracted guerrilla war which could conceivably destroy all hopes of total peace in South-East Asia for at least this decade.

In Laos, Prince Souvanna has remained in contact with Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphanouvong and groundwork they have already laid carries expectations of an early accord. In Cambodia, however, there has been no such link. The 3,000 ragtag Khmer Rouge, who took up arms against Lon Nol after the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, provided the base for an army which has now grown to 50,000 in three years of bitter fighting.

From his Peking-based government-in-exile, Prince Sihanouk has insisted repeatedly that the Cambodian rebels will never allow a Vietnamese-U.S. peace agreement to extend its authority into Cambodia. Despite growing reports that the Prince holds little influence with the Khmer Rouge, they are known to share that view — at least the current situation.

The Phnom Penh Government is now faced with the twin problems of containing widespread insurgency with an effective combat force of only 45,000 men and, at the same time, trying to shift from a purely military to a partially civilian base. For an administration founded in turbulence and propped up by American support, that transformation is going to be difficult, perhaps even critical to its survival.

Capacity to rule

Lon Nol must show that he has the capacity to rule a government dedicated more to reconstruction than to war. He must also demonstrate a willingness to unite his people by attempting to open channels with the Khmer Rouge — a possibility that may not be entirely remote if Sihanouk's influence has declined to the degree many observers believe.

Although the Americans will be forced to lower their military profile in Cambodia, it is hardly likely that they will abandon Lon Nol. Observers see a scenario where the U.S. will step up civilian aid and, at the same time, remain as behind-the-scenes advisers in military affairs — a role they have played carefully up to now.

Thailand has been grappling with an insurgency problem since the middle 1960s and al-

While Thailand is likely to flourish as the United States' bastion in South-East Asia, Cambodia is confronted with a dangerous situation that could grow even more critical.

though massive development work and a tough anti-terrorist campaign have contained the threat, there are few who believe the Vietnam agreement will bring it to an end.

The withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces from Laos and an expected Souvanna-Phouma-Souphanouvong rapprochement would relieve much of the tension on the northern and north-eastern borders, but whether Hanoi will suddenly cut off its supplies of arms and equipment is very doubtful.

On top of this is the disturbing fact that another serious breakdown in talks with the Pathet Lao could force the guerrilla forces of Laos, Cambodia and Thailand into a united and highly effective front.

Although the Thai Foreign Ministry statement greeting the announcement of the Paris agreement did not indicate it, there is certain to be considerable disappointment in official circles over the failure of the negotiators to find a peace formula for Laos and Cambodia. Thai Prime Minister Thanom Kittachorn is on record as saying that he would like a Vietnam cease-fire to cover both those countries "seven days after the signing of such an agreement." He is not likely to get that wish.

Vital factor

China, as proven supporter of the Thai Liberation Front, is another major — and perhaps more vital — factor. The shifting nature of Thai foreign policy, which in its own unique way has kept the country free from foreign domination, has never been reflected more clearly than in the question of China.

Prime Minister Thanom and his strongman Deputy, General Prapas Charusathira, are clearly perplexed over how to deal with Peking and keep abreast with the times. Although table tennis and trade teams opened the first real links between the two countries last year, there is no evidence that Peking has discontinued its material support of the Thai insurgents. Indeed, they have fermented even deeper suspicion in Bangkok over a road they are pushing through Laos towards the Thai border. Officials maintain that the road represents an open threat to Thailand's security because it will provide an ideal channel for the supply of arms to the Thai guerrillas.

In what was interpreted as either official uncertainty or a warning to the Chinese, Ge-

neral Prapas called off all efforts at a detente last December — following the discovery of a Chinese-made heavy artillery shell in Thai territory near the Laotian border. Then, just as abruptly, last month he startled everyone by telling businessmen that they could go ahead and trade with China.

What made him change his mind is uncertain, but it appeared to be another step along a path where goodwill is the negotiable currency.

Interestingly enough, the Chinese are also adept at changes of posture. Premier Chou En-lai recently signalled his approval, through a Japanese interviewer, of the U.S. retaining a force in Thailand — undoubtedly with the thought that their presence would act as a counter to growing Russian penetration in the area.

If Washington had any second thoughts on that score, they certainly do not have now. But there was ample evidence beforehand that the Americans intended to stay, not only to guard against true violations, but also to act as a semi-permanent deterrent for the future. The U.S. Command is now expected to move from Saigon to the Royal Thai Air Force base at Nakhon Phanom on the Mekong River border with Laos. Nakhon Phanom was not any haphazard choice. It may be the closest base to North Vietnam, 180 kilometres to the north, but it is also the centre for the electronic monitoring of the Ho Chi Minh trail.

B52 base

Plans are also under way to expand the sprawling B52 base at U-Tapao, 250 km. south-east of Bangkok on the Gulf of Thailand. Family-type housing is mushrooming on the base, an indication that the U.S. plans to move airman's families into Thailand. As one source said recently: "Pretty soon you'll find U-Tapao will be a normal three-year peace-time posting."

The opinion of South-East Asian leaders on Thailand's role in post-war years differs rather widely. Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew is keen to see a continued American presence under the Nixon doctrine, but two other countries in the five-nation Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) partnership — Malaysia and Indonesia — share the view that complete neutralisation and the total absence of the big powers is essential to a lasting peace.

The exact stance of each government will be seen in a clearer light at a projected meeting of Asean foreign ministers in Kuala Lumpur early in February.

Although Thailand is a prime mover behind a full-scale, post-war ministerial conference on the region, it is expected to resist calls for a total U.S. withdrawal. As a key stabilizing factor — and a country that values its independence — it cannot afford to step carelessly now.

Kissinger: 'Suicide' for China, U.S.S.R. to fight

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — U.S. Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger said on Friday it would be suicidal for China and the Soviet Union to go to war and he could not believe they would use violence to settle their ideological and border differences.

"It is hard to believe that two great powers would engage in so suicidal a course as fighting each other," he declared in a CBS television interview when asked if he worried whether the two major communist powers might clash in an armed conflict.

Dr. Kissinger said the Soviet Union and China had their difficulties, but these did not influence President Nixon's attempts to improve U.S. relations with both.

"The most foolish thing we can do is to try to interfere between these countries," he said. "The only possible policy for us is to deal openly and honestly with each of them on the basis of what common interests or problems we have with them."

Dr. Kissinger sketched the contrasting roles of Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai and Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev — he has had extensive talks with both. He also described his "difficult" relations with North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho during the Paris peace negotiations.

Mr. Chou and Mr. Brezhnev, he said, represented different stages of communist evolution.

The Chinese Prime Minister was the first generation of communist leaders in his country. "Long March" was more a missionary and prophetic type than a Russian communist, and was very subtle.

Mr. Brezhnev had been through the bureaucracy of an established system, running a state that was more elaborate and complex than China's. He was more elemental than Mr. Chou — a "physical person."

But both were considerable figures, Dr. Kissinger said, and no one got to the top communist leadership by being weak.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung was the dominant figure in China, Dr. Kissinger said. He added that at a meeting between President Nixon and Mao at which he and Mr. Chou were also present, "there was no question in anybody's mind... as to who was number one."

Dr. Kissinger said Mr. Tho was an impressive man who had risen to the top through missionary zeal after seven years of hardship in a French prison and had never known tranquility.

While the U.S. fought to end the war, the North Vietnamese politburo member fought to achieve goals he had held all his life, he said. "I never had any illusions — I did not convert him to our point of view."

He added that Mr. Tho was always correct and courteous during their three and a half years of negotiations, but he was maddening when he did not want to settle and most effective when he did.

Readers' letters

THE TROUBLES OF NEW IMMIGRANTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir — I wish to refer to the letters which have appeared in The Jerusalem Post about immigrants and immigrant organizations regarding the new customs regulations that will become effective within a few months. In the case of those who came here following promises made to them by either the Jewish Agency or the Government of Israel, those promises should be honoured in every sense of the word. For others, new regulations should be compiled, or the recently promulgated regulations, with the exception that some personal items might be sent in within the first year after arrival.

On the other hand, with regard to the repeated references to "sacrifices" made to come here, it is time to ask certain questions:

If people move from one city to another in their country of origin, i.e. Canada, the U.S., England, etc., doesn't that move cost money? Isn't some adjustment required to new surroundings, new job, new neighbourhood, new shops, new climate? (Of course there isn't a change in language.)

Did the new immigrants come here with the idea that they could add their customary fleshpots to the advantages of living in Israel — in other words, do they expect to have the best of both worlds? Didn't they feel that they could afford and even wish to "make a swap," perhaps forgo some of their great material advantages as payment for the advantages they have here?

Did they or did they not come here to take pot luck with the

people already here? Granted that there is much room for improvement in that "pot luck," shouldn't the newcomers strive to improve or correct undesirable conditions for the old-timers as well as for themselves?

For instance, new immigrants demand the right to visit back home without paying the abominable travel tax. Is it not a fact that many people here were separated under tragic conditions from relatives who are now in other countries and that these, too, would like to visit their relatives abroad? And don't these new immigrants imagine that the people already here, who went through all the hardships and real privations of the early years of statehood, might feel they should have a little reward in the form of travel without tax? Shouldn't the new immigrants have some feeling for the people already here and therefore strive to abolish that tax for everyone, not only for themselves?

Is it fair that the immigrant associations demand and receive clubs and maintenance for clubs for the convenience of adult, working people while thousands of children run wild in the streets because there are not enough youth centres?

Interest rates and terms of payment on mortgages are difficult for immigrants. Are they less difficult for old-timers?

Why don't the immigrants help fight the battle for the old-timers as well as themselves?

MALKA KESTEN

Ashdod, January 21.

DANGEROUS GAMES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir — The other day in Safed my wife stopped a car that was approaching a cardboard box in the roadway. Inside the box was a child who had crawled in to play. Israeli drivers should be made aware that children play in boxes, and to run one over may be to kill a young tot. The only disappointing aspect of Israel is that the Israelis who are so clean in person and household, throw litter away indiscriminately. But for my wife's keen eyesight, a young boy called Dor would have been a casualty.

DR. HORACE INKSTER
Chicago, January 22.

ARAB TOURISTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir — It was with great interest that we read your report of January 24 that ISTA was to handle visiting Arab students also. We are pleased to inform you that ISTA regulations do not distinguish between local and foreign students, whether Arab or not. Our services have always been and will continue to be available to all students on regularly scheduled flights (not charters), regardless of the country of origin. Naturally, our services extend as well to visiting Arabs who are not students.

PERRY RODED, Manager,
The Promised Land Limited
Jerusalem, January 25.

16 — PLEASE ANSWER!

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir — Not only are large numbers of telephones constantly out of order during the winter, but contact with "complaints" (16) is virtually denied to the public. It is quite impossible to reach 16, which is constantly engaged. This morning I appealed to a patient supervisor at 14, who explained to me that she can't raise 16 either. She advised me to write to a newspaper and enlist public protest. I am.

RICHARD CROSSLINE
Jerusalem, January 29.

STOPPING AT THE CURBSTONE

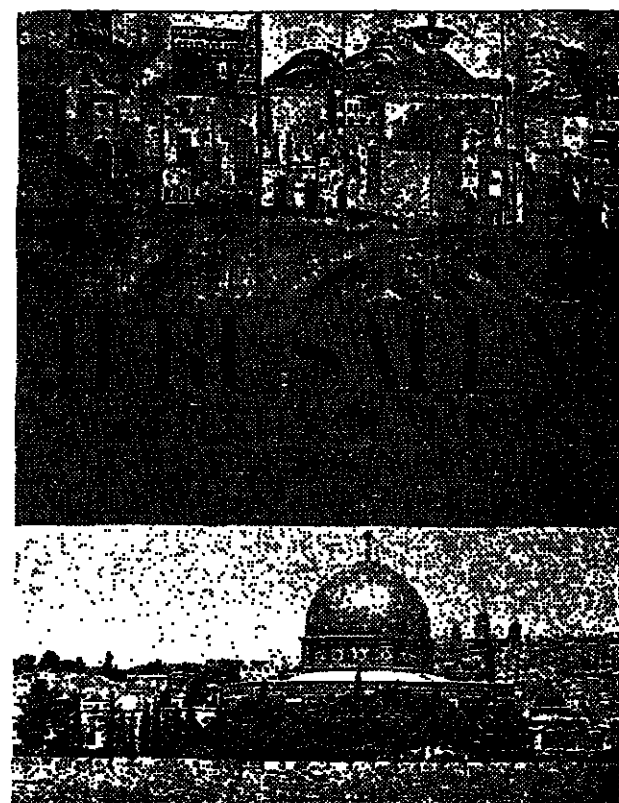
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir — On September 8, 1972, you were kind enough to publish a letter of mine complaining about buses not stopping at the curbstone, together with the reply of Egged's spokesman agreeing with my complaint. Since the situation did not improve, I wrote on December 21 to the Minister of Transport asking him to deal with the matter.

On January 18, the Deputy Controller of Road Traffic informed me that the transport cooperatives had been ordered to instruct their drivers to stop at the curbstone whenever possible and that the police would be requested to be on the look-out for non-compliance with these instructions.

Your readers may be interested in these developments so that they may hereafter defend their legitimate rights.

NAFTALI E. BEIN
Jerusalem, January 28.

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